LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,404 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
M. Bokhara ..	2944	500	H. Weighell	23rd June.
L. Clyde	4124	800	E. M Admond ...	30th ,,
— Nizam	2726	500	W. I. Webber ..	7th July.
L. Ballarat ..	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th ,,
M. Surat	3142	500	C. R. Edwards ..	21st ,,
L. Indus	3402	0 0	W. E. Brocco	28th ,,
— Assam	3038	5 0	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
M. Malwa	3203	500	G. W. Atkinson...	18th ,,
L. Carthage ..	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the Others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MIRZAPORE	3827 600	R. Harvey	26th June
NEPAUL	3536 600	J. T. Alderton	10th July
KHEDIVE	3920 600	M. de Horne.....	24th July
VERONA	3119 600	A. C. Loggin	7th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 13, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the Voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 660. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively. Inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	1st July 1885.
MANILLA	4,500 800	1st Augt. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doncich ..	4,000 600	2nd July
BERENICE	C.B. Verona...	3,500 550	2nd Aug.
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich....	4,100 600	2nd Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1885.
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100 600	29th June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, May 18, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN GRAHAM.....	2,900	C. Alexanderson	16th June
,, MACLEAN	2,300	J. Schofield...	26th ,,
,, OGILVY.....	2,900	G. Nelson.....	6th July.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

* This steamer will not carry passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

THE CITY LINE s.s. "CITY OF CARTHAGE" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th June, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th June, 1885.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

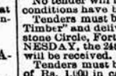
S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, on arrival of English mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Buarch, in the forenoon or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th June, at 4 p.m. calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th June, 1885. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NOTICES.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—There will be an ELECTION in October, 1885, to FIVE OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS. Candidates must be under 14 and over 12 on June 1, 1885. For particulars apply to Rev. the Bursar, Wellington College, Wokingham.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, from the 1st July next, the PURES RECLAMATION CANALS will be CLOSED UP for two months to allow of improvements to them being made. All vessels should therefore be withdrawn from the canals by the end of June at the latest.

J. P. BAIRD.
Traffic Manager.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the farm for the exclusive privilege of MANUFACTURING and SELLING CHANDUL and MADAT in the Broach District for one year from 1st August, 1885, will be put up to auction at the Collector's office at Broach on the 24th June, 1885, at 7-30 a. m. (Madras time).

The conditions of the farm may be learnt on application to the Collector.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Collector.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. MOGGONDASS and JEHRAMDASS respectfully beg to announce to the Gentry and Public of Bombay that they will REMOVE from the 10th current to the new premises in Meadow-street, No. 35, opposite to China Bazar, where they have on view and sale latest novelties in Indian jewellery and ornaments, and also various curiosities too numerous to detail. A visit solicited.

NOTICE.

WE have on hand BOOKS of ALL SORTS FOR SALE. We send orders to England every mail, and can supply books of every description at 3 annas per shilling.

Orders from the mofussil are diligently and promptly executed, and we recommend the value-payable system as a great convenience and safe transit.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Radhabai, widow of the late Atmaram Sagoon.
No. 135, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay, 9th June, 1885.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of following ARTICLES for MONSOON. Inverness Capes (velvet collar) from Rs. 23 to 25. Paramatta coats, black and brown, velvet collar, 48-in. to 56, at Rs. 13,18, and 20. Waterproof suits, black and white, velvet collar, generally used by the Railway Companies at Rs. 11 and 12 a suit, Post free. Brown Canvas Leggings, Rs. 1 a pair. White Waterproof Cloth (Breach) cloth, Rs. 4 a yard. Coachman's broad cloth rain coat with turban cover at Rs. 6. Waterproof sheet, with warm lining from Rs. 8 to 10. Tweed Coat and Trouser at Rs. 10, 14, 16, and 25. Tweed Over-coat at Rs. 15 and 20. Foot Ball Gunzi socks and caps (any colour and size), Rs. 5 a set. Gentleman's Gotonias Rs. 1-4 a pair. Lady's Coloured serge for dresses, 14 ans a yard. Tweed hats, Rs. 2 each. Peon's Broad cloth Coat and Turkish red turban at Rs. 10. White Linen Table cloth (60-in breadth) Rs. 1 a yard. This cloth is sold on agent's account and risk.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the immediate supply of 720 tons, of Moulmein Teak squared Log Timber, under three separate specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay.

The specifications and forms of tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other.

No tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th June, 1885.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.	
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England.....	1 6 27-32	pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5 8		
Ditto for demand drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland or Ireland.....	1 6¾	,,
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland or Ireland.....	1 7⅛	,,
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland, or Ireland.....	1 7⅜	,,
Sovereigns, Rs. 12-11-6 each		

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 17th June, 1885.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL INDIAN & COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

PRESIDENT.
THE HONOURABLE F. FORBES ADAM.

MEMBERS.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esquire., C.S.
Major A. B. PORTMAN.
DR. D. MACDONALD.
HAJI KARIM MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Esquire.
K. T. LEITH Esquire, L.L.M.
NANABHAI BYRAMJI JIJIBHAI, Esquire.
VIRJBHUKHANDAS ATMARAM, Esquire.
SECRETARY.
J. GRIFFITHS, Esquire.

WITH a view to ensuring an adequate representation of the Arts and Industries of the Bombay Presidency at the Exhibition to be opened in London, in May, 1886, the Committee will be glad to receive contributions of fabrics of all descriptions, jewellery, pottery, woodcarving, metal work, architectural designs and models, paintings, inlaid work, embroideries, &c., &c., in order that the same may be forwarded to London.

The Committee undertake the charge from Bombay to London of all exhibits, and will pay freight, insurance, and expenses incurred in transmitting these to the exhibition.

All articles intended to be returned will be brought back to Bombay at the cost of the Committee.

Articles intended for sale must be marked with price of sale.

Particulars as to the description of articles wanted can be ascertained by application to the Secretary. All articles ready packed may be sent with duplicate lists of the contents of each package to the Secretary, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and labelled LONDON EXHIBITION.

The name and address of the Exhibitor, the name, description, and price of each article should be sent to the Secretary in a printed form which can be obtained on application. All packages must be delivered at the School of Art not later than the 1st of December, 1885, after which date no articles will be received.

THE POONA SEASON.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, respectfully invite the attention of Visitors and Residents, to their unrivalled stock specially imported to meet the requirements of the Poona Season. Each Department of the Company's extensive business is now replete with goods of the choicest quality.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this Department the Company are the largest importers in India.

Sherries and Ports selected by the Company's Continental Agents. Brandies from the Vine Growers Association. The celebrated Glenlivet Scotch Whisky and old Irish Whisky. The Company's special imports of Clarets, Burgundies, Hocks, Moselles, &c. Champagnes from Giesler, Heidsieck, and Perrier Jouet, together with the Company's general supplies of Liqueurs, Ales, and Stouts offer an unrivalled selection, all of very superior quality and moderately priced.

PROVISIONS AND OILMEN'S STORES.

Fresh supplies of every description of Preserved Meats, Game, Fish, Pickles, Soups, Vegetables, Fruits, Jams, Jellies, Coffee, Cocoas, Chocolates and other Table and Household requisites, from the first English and Continental Houses by every mail-steamer, thus ensuring FRESHNESS, a great desideratum in this class of goods. The special attention of Messes and Clubs is directed to the fact that the rates are lower than those at which the same high-class articles can be imported direct. EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

GLASS AND CROCKERY.

The stock contains many handsome designs specially suited for presentation. The Company's standard patterns in both Glass and Crockery will be found cheap and serviceable.

HARDWARE & HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES

Include Cutlery of the best quality, well known for its capability of standing hard wear for years, Lamps and Lanterns in great variety, Kerosine Cooking-Stoves, Cheavin's celebrated Filters, Enamelled Iron Ware, Baths, Garden Tools, Camp Kit, Animal Traps and Household Necessaries of every description.

GYMKHANA AND SPORTING KIT.

The Company offer an unequalled selection of well-seasoned Kit of the very best quality; Lawn-Tennis, Cricket, Rackets, Golf, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Ammunition and Games of every description for Out-door and In-door use.

The Company solicits special attention to this Department, the lengthened experience acquired and the practical knowledge obtained of the necessities of an Indian climate enable the Company to offer the very best goods at lower prices than they can be obtained elsewhere.

HOSIERY, HATS AND GLOVES.

This Department meets with great attention from the Manager whose long and varied experience of this branch will be a sufficient guarantee to Constituents that their commands will be met with supplies of the latest and most fashionable Goods.

SADDLERY.

This Department contains every description of Saddlery and Stable Gear and a large assortment of Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, ELECTROPLATE AND FANCY GOODS.

The Jewellery Department contains a very handsome selection of new and elegant designs in Brooches, Ear-rings, Necklets, Rings, &c.

The Electroplated Ware is of the very best quality and comprises many handsome designs in Vegetable and Side Dishes, Cruets, Claret Jugs, Iced Water Pitchers, Fish and Fruit Knives and Forks, etc., etc.

The Fancy Department includes Albums, Writing and Despatch Cases, Dressing Bags and Cases, Jewel Cases, Black Ormolu, etc.

STATIONERY & ARTISTS MATERIALS.

The Stationery Department has been replenished with new goods from the well-known firms of De la Rue, Goodall, &c., and contains writing appliances and necessaries of every description suitable for the writing-table and personal use.

The Artists materials, of which the Company has a large stock, are obtained from the firm of Winsor and Newton, whose name is a guarantee for their good quality.

DRAWING & SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

In these Departments, the Company are transacting largely increased business, due to the excellent and reliable quality of the Instruments, Apparatus, and Chemicals supplied, coupled with moderate charges. The Company's present stock is complete in every Department.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Pharmacy Department is presided over by a thoroughly competent Pharmacist of many years' experience in first-class London and Provincial Houses, whose chief attention is devoted to testing analytically the purity and quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed in the dispensing of Physicians' Prescriptions, and in preparing and despatching Medicines.

The Surgical Instruments are procured from the leading London Houses. The attention of the Profession, Dispensaries, &c., is invited to the company's extensive stock which is being continually increased by the addition of New and Improved Instruments.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
GROCERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

HAMS, BACON AND CHEESES.
PRESERVED CORNED AND FRESH MEATS.
TONGUES, PICKLES, SAUCES, CHUTNIES.
MARMALADES AND JAMS.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
Fresh Salmon, Haddock and Herrings.
Bloaters, Whitebait, Oysters and Anchovies.
PURE SALAD OIL, CAPERS AND OLIVES.
SOUPS IN PINT AND HALF-PINT TINS.
MUSHROOMS, ASPARAGUS.
PEAS, CARROTS, BEANS, AND OTHER VEGETABLES.
OXFORD, BOLOGNA AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
Game and Pork Pâtés.
AND NUMEROUS OTHER
TABLE DELICACIES
Sole Agents in Bombay and Poona for the
SUPERIOR TEAS
OF THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY,
KANGRA VALLEY.
CHOICE WINES AND SPIRITS.
TABLE WATERS.

GOODS DELIVERED CARRIAGE-FREE TO ANY PART OF BOMBAY.
ORDERS BY POST HAVE ATTENTION BY EARLIEST DELIVERY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MEDICINE MADE PLEASANT.
MAUD'S CASTOR OIL LOZENGES.

FLAVOURED WITH OTTO OF ROSES, &c.,
may be obtained of

Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.
Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADAN and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.
Messrs. BARTON and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.
Messrs. ROBERTSON and Co., Mazagon, Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.
SHERRIES.

Cash Rs. a		Credits. Rs. a.
17 2	Pale Medium Dry; an Excellent Wine for General use.....	Black Cap 18 0
21 0	Vino de Pasto; Remarkably Soft and Dry.....	Green Cap 22 0
22 0	Manzanilla, Pure Natural.....	Yellow Cap 23 0
25 11	Imperial Oloroso; very Dry and Fragrant.....	Purple Cap 27 0
29 8	Amoroso; a Rich Nutty Dessert Wine.....	Red Cap 31 0
36 2	Amontillado Fino; very choice.....	White Cap 38 0

Our Sherries consist of direct shipments from the Choicest Stock in Jera de la Fontera, Spain, and will thus compare favourably with spurious so-called "Sherry," too much of which has of late years found its way into our Market.

On a purchase of three cases and upwards of one or different Brands, we allow a Cash Discount of 12½ per cent., equal to 2 annas in the rupee, off our Credit Rates.

MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case ,, 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

HOME!! HOME!!!
SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES.
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50 0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15 0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10 0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11 8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25 0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8 0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10 0	Ladies' warm Stockings,	pair 2 4
Chairs, strong and light	Rs. 8 to 12 0	Marine Soap per tablet	0 8
White Shirts	½ doz. Rs. 22 to 30 0	Sun Umbrellas	each 4 8
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30 0	The Victoria Wrapper	each 16 4
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33 0	Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 33 0
Flannel Shirts	each 8 8	Gent's Undervests	each 2 0
Celluloid Collars	each 1 12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3 0
Soiled Linen Bags	Rs. 5 to 6 0	Pocket Handkerchieves	doz. 5 0
Overland Trunks	22 0	Rug Straps	Re. 1-4 to 7 8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 15 to 21 0	Cambric Ties	doz. 3 8
Hold-alls, specially useful	Rs. 17 to 20 0	Money Belts	each 2 8

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD,
BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(Includes the Rajputana Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway, the Holkar Railway, and the Sindia-Neemuch Railway.)

NOTICE.

AJMERE, 12th June 1885.

THE management of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway having been TRANSFERRED to the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the two Railways will now be collectively known as :—

THE BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(Includes the Rajputana Railway, the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway, the Holkar Railway, and the Sindia-Neemuch Railway.)

2. The following major alterations in fares and rates will take effect from the 1st July, 1885 (inclusive). These changes, except where specially mentioned to the contrary, apply to both lines.

1. Passenger fares :—
Will be reduced on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway as below :—
1st Class, 15 pies per mile.
2nd Class 8 ,, ,,

2. Return tickets for first and second class passengers :—
Will be issued at 1 fare and ½rd for the double journey.

3. Servants of first and second class passengers :—
Will be charged 3rd class fares of mail or mixed train, according to the train by which they travel.

4. Reserved accommodation for first and second class passengers on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway :—
The terms for reserved accommodation when available will be :—
One fare for every sleeping berth in the carriage or compartment occupied.

5. Treasure, including specie, bullion, gold and silver coin, jewellery, trinkets, plate, &c., by passenger trains only :—
Will be charged at the following rates :—
Up to 27 maunds at 2½ pies per maund per mile.
Above 27 and up to 81 maunds at 2 pies per maund per mile.
Above 81 and up to 270 maunds at 1½ pies per maund per mile.
Over 270 maunds at 1 pie per maund per mile.
provided always that the charge for any quantity shall not be less than that for a smaller quantity according to this scale.

Copper coins by passenger trains.)
In quantities of 5 maunds and under—2 pies per maund per mile.) Subject to a minimum charge as for
In quantities of over 5 maunds—1 pie per maund per mile.) 10 maunds.

Parcels of silver from Bombay to Agra Fort *via* Achnera and *via* Agra Fort, will be charged at a maximum rate of 2 pies per maund per mile irrespective of weight.

6. Goods rates—ordinary classes :—
In booking between the broad and metre gauge parts of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway's system the class rates will be :—

Pie per maund per mile.

First class at	..	0·35	With the addition of a terminal charge of 6 pies per maund.
Second ,,	,,	0·525	
Third ,,	,,	0·7	
Fourth ,,	,,	0·35	
Fifth ,,	,,	1·0	

7. Grain and common seeds :—
The through rates to Bombay at present in force will remain unaltered.

8. Iron and steel :—
Reduced rates from Bombay :—

	Per maund. Rs. a. p.
To Stations Jeypore to Delhi and Agra	1 0 0
To *via* Achnera	0 15 0
To Stations Jatusana to Charkhi-Dadri	1 1 0
To Stations Manheru to Ding	1 2 0
To Stations Suchan-Kotli to Ferozepore and Fazilka	1 3 0

9. Wool, loose in bags :—
Will be charged at the 4th class rate, but if in bales not exceeding 6 feet in length, charge will be at 3rd class rate.
Wool, loose, booked from Fazilka to Bombay will be charged at the rates quoted below :—

	Per maund.
At Owner's risk	3 3 7
,, Railway's risk ..	3 15 1

10. Cotton and Wool pressed :—
Will be charged from Delhi and Agra to Bombay at the rates quoted below :—

CLASSES.

Rate per maund between Bombay and	A.	B.	C and D.	E and F.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Agra Fort	2 10 10	2 3 10	1 12 9	1 8 0
Delhi	2 12 11	2 5 6	1 14 1	1 9 2

Cotton is classed according to the degree to which it is pressed as follows :—
A. Cotton pressed to not less than 20 lbs. per cft. or not exceeding 15 cft. per bale of 300 lbs.
B. do. 24 lbs. do. 12½ ,,
C. do. 30 lbs. do. 10 ,,
D. do. 34 lbs. do. 9 ,,
E. do. 31 lbs. do. 8 ,, or 10½ cubic feet per bale of 400 lbs.
F. do. 43 lbs. do. 7 cft. per bale of 300 lbs. or 9 1-3 cft. per bale of 400 lbs.

These classes correspond with the East Indian Railway's classes for pressed cotton and wool.

11. Piece-Goods, Yarn, and Cotton twist, pressed and bound or in boxes :—
When booked *from* Bombay *to* the undermentioned stations will be charged at the rates quoted :—

	Per maund. Rs. a. p.
To Delhi	2 7 2
,, Agra and *viâ* Agra	2 3 1
,, Stations Jhairli to Sirsa.	2 6 0
,, ,, Sirsa to Ferozepore and Fazilka	2 5 5
,, *via* Achnera	2 2 2
,, Delhi	2 6 7

In all other cases charge will be at 3rd class rates.

3. Complete copies of Coaching and Goods Pamphlets giving full information as to modified rates, rules, &c., will shortly be available for issue to the public, and will be procurable on application at any of the Company's principal stations or to the Traffic Manager at Bombay or at Ajmere.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAPPIN AND WEBB'S CELEBRATED CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE.

MESSRS. RICHARD LEMARE and Co., have STOCK of NEW GOODS just arrived for sale at manufacturer's prices. May be inspected at their offices.

7, Hummum-street.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

NOTICE.—The NEW SHARE CERTIFICATES will be ready for issue on and after the 20th instant, and will be delivered by us to the Shareholders in exchange for the receipts granted for payment of the call and also, in the case of holders of Shares of Rs. 500 nominal, on surrender of their certificates. Such receipts and certificates must be endorsed by the holders before receiving the new Shares.

WALLACE AND Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 17th June, 1885.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND CO.,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS
now in STOCK.

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22 and 24' by 5'-5" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 28" and stroke 4', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,000,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLI'S LEATHER BE TING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY.

SALE OF SHARES.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction in the Share Bazaar by order of Saw Dhurumsee Sukarum and on account and risk of Mr. M. R. DeCodros 2 shares of the Hudneira Manufacturing Company, Limited, Nos. 11, 12 and 14.

Terms cash at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 18th June, 1885.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CONTRACTORS, TAILORS, and SHOEMAKERS will find in stock hundreds of sewing machines for cloth, leather or canvass work. Special rates to wholesale purchasers. The SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED a STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER, one or two Horse-Power, in good working order. Apply to "ENGINE," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, immediately a MEDICAL MAN, for a steamer, shortly proceeding to JEDDAH. Apply "N.," care of this paper.

WATCHES.—Our watches are now acknowledged by all to be the BEST TIME-KEEPERS. They are especially made for the Indian climate, and are perfectly DUST-PROOF.—H. A. GEYER, & Co., Horology-ists, Bombay.

EUNANI PILLS, unequalled in removing habitual constipation, chronic dyspepsia, head affections, biliousness, acidity of the stomach, &c.—Per phial As. 4. Can be had, free of duty, as designed to meet the wants of those who require a strong and neat machine special y made to withstand rough riding, with Lamp and Bell. Rs. 275.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

LOST at Byculla, on Thursday last, a small Fox Terrier Bitch, White with black spot on one eye. Finder rewarded on returning to J. J. MARSLAND, Byculla Iron Works.

WANTED, a second-hand BILLIARD-TABLE, in good order. Apply, stating price, delivered at Mhow, to the Secretary, R. A. Mess, Mhow.

WANTED, Accountant and Correspondence Clerk. None need apply unless thoroughly competent to take charge of a joint-stock Company's books and to conduct the correspondence. Apply to "X. Y. Z."

TO LET, at Bandora, "Mount Mary Lodge." For terms apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Breach Candy.

WANTED, an English NURSE, who is willing to go to England next spring. Apply by letter to Mrs. HOSKING, Dhulia, Khandesh.

JUST RECEIVED a Monsoon Stock of assorted Boots, Shoes, Golosses, &c. Moderate prices. Hussona by Mulla Hakeemjee, Shop 1, Crawford Market.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., LONDON.—PHIPSON and Co. have received a shipment of the finest old Tom Gin from the above distillers.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. EL DORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 Net Cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON, in cut, 12 annas per lb., (in small quantities). In 10 lb. quantities and upwards 11 as. per lb. PEARSE, Apollo-street.

FOR THE NEW MONSOON TIME-TABLES, on the G. I. P. Railway, see the GUIDE, published on 15th instant, obtainable at all stations. Price ONE ANNA only.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage 1Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FLYING MACHINES.—Second consignment just to hand. Hundreds disappointed. Purchasers come at once to secure purchase. Price, As. 4 only.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

KEROSINE OIL 150 test snow flake, Rs. 5-8; 125 test, Rs. 4. For sale. Apply to M. M. MODY and Co.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold lockets, brooches, chains, etc made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO., Gold and Silver Smiths, Watch-makers, 9, Meadows-street, Bombay.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY, a large shipment of choice Perfumes, their Lotions, Brilliantine, Soaps, Tooth-powders, &c., &c., just to hand. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay and Secunderabad.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WANTED, a MAHOMEDAN GENTLEMAN having proficiency in English and Persian literature for the post of Private Secretary to the Chief of Maagrol in Kathiawar. The pay will be Rs. 75 per month.

ANGLO-BAVARIAN BEER.—Highest award, International Health Exhibition, London, 1884. Rs 15 per case of 4 dozen quarts, or Rs. 8 per single dozen, and Rs. 32 per case of 6 dozen pints, or Rs. 4-8 per single dozen. W. J. ESSAI, Bombay.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat, with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. Rs. 25, 30, and 35 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresor Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leathe, Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (5 per cent. acid) and Sanita, Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart

MONTSERRAT LIME-JUICE. PIVERS EAU-DE-COLOGNE in large and small Bottles. Can be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,300,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted from through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED),
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£22,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate on 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEA ING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.

Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

COTTON CHECKS FOR JHARAN SUITS AND LIGHT HORSE CLOTHING.

A VARIETY of the above are now available 40 inches wide.
Samples post-free on application to
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
AND
CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 7; horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses each and sold Rs. 17. Pecuniary commissions to parties buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard or ride Rs. 15, double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical Blacksmith Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1885.
PRICE—Rs. 5 CASH.
BY POST Rs. 5-4

Copies may be had at the
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
BOMBAY.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renowned
KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES
and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with
ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.
Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to
MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 incandescent Lamps.. Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights ... 2,000 Candles, each .. 1,200
Do. 10 do. ... 600 do. ... 1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER.
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

SKINNY MEN.

WELLS' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper Madan & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

JUST ARRIVED per steamship Kangra—
A new Whitechapel CART built by Atkinson and Philipson of Newcastle, fitted throughout with silver-plated furniture and trimmed with brown corduroy, and varnished in the natural colour of the wood. Suitable for a Waler or Arab.

One new patent LANDAU, suitable, for one or pair of horses, by Watson, of London, and arrived per s.s. Kerbela.

One new circular-fronted and roomy BROUGHAM with hind quarter-side lights, venetian blinds, &c., by Lewis Falker, of Salisbury, and arrived per s.s. Kangra.

Besides these there are two new light English Dog-carts and several second-hand LANDAUS, BROUGHAM, BAROUCHES, and VICTORIAS.

Apply to
TO BE LET.

Several furnished BUNGALOWS at Malabar Hill, Breach Candy and other suitable localities, at moderate rents.

FOR SALE.

A pair of handsome Grey Arab horses, height nearly 15 hands, age 5 years, and are well broken to harness.

Also a chestnut riding horse, height 14-2½, weight-carrier—good actions and suitable as a charger.

TO LET, on HIRE, during the monsoon, Broughams for one or pair of horses.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA now LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrioned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of propit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot or part thereof Re. 1.

Advertisers have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder,	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Musjid ,,	Junction*†	Akola	Akola
Byculla ,,	Sowda	Shapura	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for	Katipurna
Parel Station	Rooka)	Marble	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Rocks)	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Nagpoor	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Hula Gate	Burnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Budlapoor	Malker
Bhandoop	Mongergaum	Wangni	Chanoor
Bagmar	Bagmar	Parel	Damergaur
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Chinchowli	Poolgaum
Dadra Junction*†	Palsodari	Kurjut*†	Pignum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeem	Kurkulla	Boree
Atgaum	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Khurdee	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah	Pagdhai	Kirkee	Keim
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poona*¶¶	Barsee Road*
Bailgaum	Dharam	Looncc	Marhen
Deolalee B.	Khundi	Gorooleo	Unger
Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Nassick Rd*	Stances for	Kheirgaum	Packney
Kheirwadee	Hoshangabad	Sholapur*‡	Sholapur*‡
Nipkar	Rampur	Hoodgee	Hoodgee
Lasculgaum	Bagra	Kurulgaum	Kurulgaum
Munnar	Sonari	Deccksal and	Doodnch
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Naidongree	Pandria (for	Kartruz	Goolburga
Chalisgaum	Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Kuigaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Wadi
Galna	Bahai	Sargaum	Sulver
Pachora	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Mujee	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Mussawud	Kurreli (for	Biawa Bridge	Road
Sisowlee	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
Julgaum	Nursingpore	Jullum†	Chicksago
	Kuruk Bali	Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Dangri Road	Umleesur	Borchavi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Grant Road	Surjan	Pallee	Barareee
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Dadur	Godwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Buisar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andheree	Donjeree	Kosla	Sackwara
Goregaum	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Verumgaum
Berewlee	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
(Dyaur)	Nowsaree	Waasud	Patree
Bhynder	Muroiee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Suchoen	Anand	Sabli Road
Versee	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd
Sopalla	Amrolee	Oomret	Lunteran
Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secun dera
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	abad
Seram	Gangawaram	Munapet gate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE.

Wadwan	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Junc. Do.	Ningala	Limlidhar	Sanatera
City	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Limbdi	Dhola Junc.	Khakharia	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for Lines
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches Ics, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunk Fels Gophers.
Cooper Madan & Co., Sole Agents Bombay.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
No 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796,
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

R. BROWN & CO.,
21, MARINE STREET, FORT,
(ESTABLISHED 1864)
PLUMBERS, SANITARY ENGINEERS, TIN, ZINC, COPPER PLATE WORKERS, &c., &c.

HAVE always in stock all kinds of SANITARY APPARATUS, GLAZED EARTHEN WARE PIPING, SYPHON, and GULLY TRAPS, BRANCHES, BENDS, &c., CAST, WROUGHT, COPPER and BRASS PIPING, with all kinds of Fittings for the same. All kinds of RAILWAY and MUNICIPAL LAMPS made to order. SPARE LENSES of sorts kept in stock. Materials of all kinds supplied to up-country constituents. Estimates and prices furnished on application.

CREGAN'S PATENT BOILER COMPOSITION, for preventing incrustation, and effecting a great saving in fuel at reduced prices.

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Fancis Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE, EMPRESS OF INDIA BOUQUET.

Sold everywhere.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878,
and CALCUTTA, 1884.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24 Old Bond-street, London.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian bazar.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co.
Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; HOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MACGURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior in that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not to ure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; while old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent. 15c. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper Madan & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed ,, ...	2,000,000
Paid-up ,, ...	625,000
Fire Fund and Reserves as at 31st December, 1884.	1,597,295
Life and Annuity Funds.....	3,94,661
Revenue Fire Branch	1,201,068
,, Life and Annuity Branches ...	547,394

EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
38, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. F. FORBES ADAM, Chairman.
A. F. BEAUFORT, Esq.
JAMES WALLACE, Esq.
J. LITTLETON SYMONS, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER.—W. K. HATCH, Esq., M.B.

UPWARDS of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS per annum is paid by this Office to the representatives of deceased policy-holders. The Funds in hand amount to upwards of SIX MILLIONS STERLING invested only in unexceptionable securities. Every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1883.....£300,690
,, 1884.....£344,2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867 .....£1,496,584 17 2 | 1877 .....£2,738,942 19
1874 .....£2,316,21 1 3 | 1882 .....£4,342,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application to
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that

BOMBAY.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Scorra Morena, from Liverpool.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kingdom (s), for Havre.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 13th inst. shows a decrease in receipts of Rs. 1,88,985.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 13th inst. shows an increase in earnings of Rs. 9,507.

A DESERTER FROM POONA.—James Dewey, a private of the Royal Lancashire Regiment, now stationed at Poona, was charged yesterday before Mr. Ryan with being a deserter from his regiment. Inspector Saunders arrested Dewey in a drunken state on Tuesday in Hornby-row, and removed him to chowkey. There, after he had come to his senses, he stated that he belonged to Poona, and had obtained two days' leave on the 14th instant. Dewey stated to the magistrate that he had been drinking at Poona. He had no intention whatever of deserting, and was surprised to find himself in Bombay. Mr. Ryan made the usual order, handing him over to the military authorities at Colaba.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—A Hindoo lad, seven years, named Pursa Manoo, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with importing two bottles of country-liquor without a permit from Coorla to Bombay. Mr. Walker, an Abkari inspector, said that the lad had been made a tool of in this matter; the actual offender was a man at Sion, who, on seeing the Abkari peon, handed the two bottles and some packets of tobacco to the accused, and ran away. He did not wish the boy to be punished, but he was afraid that if he were let off it would be impossible to check these illicit practices. The magistrate warned and discharged the accused, and ordered a summons to issue against the actual offender, a native Christian named Alic.

ALLEGED THEFT ON THE HIGH SEAS.—The s.s. Dacca, which arrived in this harbour on Tuesday evening from Suakim, reported to the water police authorities that on the morning of the 15th instant she took off the crew and passengers of a native craft named Deli, in charge of a nacoda named Ludha, from Zanzibar, as the vessel was disabled. On four of the passengers landing at the Carnac-bunder they complained to the police stationed there that the calassies of the native craft broke open their boxes, took their money, and threw the boxes overboard. Upon inquiries being made by the police, it appeared that this complaint was well-founded. The crew have been arrested, excepting the Nacoda Ludha and one calassie. The money alleged to have been stolen amounts to Rs. 1,700.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Charles McClure, *alias* Puggy, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 60 in currency notes belonging to I. O. Ilett. He was further charged with violent and disorderly behaviour while in the custody of the police at the Girgaum police station. The accused, it appears, was entrusted with the money to pay it to a Parsee named Limjee. He misappropriated the amount, and when arrested and taken to the lock-up at Girgaum, he became disorderly and started his head against the stone pavement. On the application of Inspector Hack, who was in charge of the case, for a remand to enable the police to institute inquiries into the matter, the prisoner was remanded to jail, and the case was postponed for hearing to the 24th inst.

AN AUDACIOUS THIEF.—Ragoo Narayen was charged before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court yesterday with the theft of two silver armlets, the property of a Marwaree. The accused presented himself at the shop of the accused, and stated that he wanted to buy some ornaments for his wife. After a long time spent in examination of the jewellery shown him, he chose a handsome pair of silver armlets. Before paying for them he told the Marwaree that he would like to see if they were real silver and worth Rs. 45, the price demanded. He accordingly proposed having them tested in the Marwaree-bazaar. On the way he pretended to call and see a friend, but it happened that the house at which he stopped was shut. The complainant, then feeling thirsty, asked the accused where he could get some water. The accused pointed out a well, and gave him a bucket to get water. While thus engaged the accused decamped with the ornaments, and made them over to a woman, who eventually gave them to the police. The magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A EUROPEAN MERCHANT.

AN inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at Marine Lines, on the body of Mr. Patrick Chrystal, aged 46 years, who died somewhat suddenly that morning at his residence.

Mr. George Manson, the Secretary to the Port Trust, said that the deceased was a merchant. His age was 46 years. They lived together. He had known deceased for the last twenty years. Deceased had been suffering from fever since his return from Hubli, about ten days ago. He went to his office for one or two days after his return from Hubli, for a short time each day, but since then he had not attended office. Dr. Murphy attended him twice a day. Yesterday he appeared to be better, and Dr. Murphy recommended him to go out for a drive, and he went out in the evening. He dined in his own room in the evening, as he was afraid of the draught of the punkah. After dinner he came out into the verandah where witness sat with him until 9 o'clock, when he said he would go to bed early, and he bade him good-night and went to bed. A little before 6 o'clock that morning witness was asleep in his room, when he was awakened by hearing his name called. He at once rushed into the room of the deceased and found him partially reclining on his bed. He was panting for breath and spoke spasmodically, and asked for some brandy. The brandy was at hand, and witness at once gave him some brandy and water. Deceased said he had never felt like that before, and witness understood that he seemed to have had some difficulty in getting to his bed. Witness sat beside him for a minute or two, watching his condition, and he saw no improvement. The deceased appeared to be in a state of collapse. Witness became alarmed and called the Rev. Mr. Watson. He then at once called Dr. Murphy, who came in about five minutes and saw the deceased, and remained with him until his death, which occurred at about 6 a. m.

Salvadore Fernandez, the private servant of the deceased, corroborated the statement made by Mr. Manson.

Dr. P. Murphy, surgeon-major in medical charge of the 21st Regiment N. I., the Marine Battalion, said he treated the deceased during his illness. He was of opinion that the cause of death was thrombosis of the heart.

The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

To vary Commissioner's report and for further direction and costs.

77-70—Crawford and B.—Mithibai and others vs. Limji N. Banaji and others—Tobin and R., and Craigie, L., and O.

Long Causes.

109-84—Ardesir and H.—Dossabhoy Hormusji Patell vs. Bai Shamavahoo and another—M. H. Khan—Part heard.

98-82—Tyabji and D.—(For pauper), Memon Oosman Sheriff vs. Khatimbaee and others—Khunderao M., and Shamrao P.

421-84—Payne, G. and S.—Bai Marcabai and another vs. Abdool Succoor Haji Abdool Latiff Mulji—B. B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

89-85—Tyabji and D.—Crushnaji Arjoon Naik vs. Luxuman Bappooji and another—E. B. Wilkin.—Part heard.

454-84—Ardesir and H.—Sajunbhoy Kurrimbhoy vs. Runchodlal Heerachund and others—Jefferson, B. and D., and Balk and B.—Part heard.

93-85—Little, S., F. and N.—C. A. Turner vs. Nurrotumdas Jairam and others—Tyabji and D.

107-85—Hore, C. and B.—Kanbai and others vs Ashabai and others—Macfarlane and E.

108-85—Chalk and W.—Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy vs. R. V. Reid—Hore, C. and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

430-83—In person—Soocutram Nawoomul vs. Toolaram Guiramdas and others—Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

433-83—Janardhen G.—Murarji Punja vs. Dhanbaiji—Macfarlane and E.

23-85—Thakurdas and G.—Vundrawundas and another vs. Banseedhar Jankipursad and others—F. A. Little and M. H. Khan.

14-84—Bomonji and H.—Hunchordas Morarji vs. Appaji Pandurang and others—Payne, G. and S., and Tobin and R.

39-84—M. M. Munshi—Bhawa Punna and others vs. John Gordon—Balkrishna and B.

480-81—Macfarlane and E.—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff vs. Tocladas Kissondas—Payne, G. and S.

109-85—Ardesir and H.—Pestonji Ratanji vs. Bejunji Rustomji—J. C. Cama.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY DOCK EXTENSION SCHEME.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 4th inst.

Submitted draft reply to Government Resolution No. 156 of 22nd April, 1885, and to the despatches of the Government of India and the Secretary of State forwarded therewith, on the subject of the Dock Extension Loan.

Resolution.—The draft, subject to the emendations made, is approved, and should be sent to Government.

Port Trust.—Loan of Rs. 94 lakhs for dock extension, Marine Department, No. 156
Bombay Castle, 22nd April, 1885.

Letter from J. E. O'Conor, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 301, dated 10th April, 1885.

"In reply to your letter No. 302, dated July 28, 1884, on the subject of the raising of a loan to meet the cost of increasing dock accommodation at Bombay, I am directed to forward copy of a despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 310, dated 13th October, 1884, and of his lordship's reply No. 83 (Financial), dated 26th February last.

"2. It will be observed that for reasons stated in the despatch, dated 13th October, the Government of India did not support the proposal that the Bombay Dock loan should be guaranteed by Government, but recommended that the Trustees should be allowed to borrow on their own credit in gold and in London if they should be of opinion that a loan raised in this way promised on the whole better financial results than could be obtained in India.

"The Secretary of State has not sanctioned the raising of a loan on the guarantee of Government, and has disallowed the proposal to sanction borrowing in London.

"3. It will now rest with the Trustees, as pointed out in para. 10 of the Secretary of State's despatch of 12th February, 1885, to raise the necessary funds in India on their own credit, and I am to say that if legislation should be necessary to enable them to do so, the necessary steps should be taken without delay. If legislation is likely to be delayed, the Government of India would be glad to be assured that the Trustees possess sufficient funds to enable them to carry on in the meantime, as, in present circumstances, the Government of India are not in a position to make advances.

"4. The correspondence now forwarded contains the information asked for in the telegram—'589. Your telegram 31st. Please send full particulars of Secretary of State's refusal to allow Government guarantee to new dock loan'—from the Government of Bombay of 1st instant.

Letter from the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, No. 1342, dated 15th April, 1885.

"I am directed to acknowledge receipt of Government Resolution No. 137, dated 7th instant, on the subject of the Dock Extension Loan. It has had the careful consideration of the Trustees, and I am directed to communicate their Resolution thereon; it is as follows:—

"The Trustees hope that should Government not have received the full particulars asked for in their telegram dated 1st April, the Government of India will be asked by telegram to expedite the supply of the particulars required, the matter being one of very great importance to the Port Trust. The Trustees cannot but think that Sir Auckland Colvin must have misunderstood the meaning of the assertion that 'the Secretary of State had authorised the loan being raised, as proposed by this Government, but that it must be raised in this country.'

RESOLUTION.—A copy of the letter from the Government of India, and of its accompaniments, to be furnished to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, with the intimation that the Bombay Government in Council will be glad to learn what the Trustees propose to do in the circumstances.

(Sd.) W. MAIDMENT,
for Secretary to Government.

No. 310 of 1884.

Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE, PUBLIC WORKS AND ADVANCES, &c.

To the Right Hon. the EARL OF KIMBERLEY, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 13th Oct., 1884.

My Lord,—We have the honour to refer, for your lordship's consideration, an application from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for assistance in raising a loan of ninety-four lakhs of rupees for the purpose of dock extension at Bombay.

2. In a letter, No. 14, dated 10th January, 1884, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council recommended that the Government of India should grant a loan of eighty-five lakhs of rupees to the Trustees for the extension of the wet dock on the Elphinstone estate by an additional dock taking up the Mandvi tank section, and the construction of a basin. No. 108, dated March 25, 1884, the amount of the loan which the Government of India was asked to make was raised to ninety-four lakhs of rupees. Our reply to the application, for the ninety-four lakhs is contained in our letter No. 497, dated April 21, 1884, and is to the effect that "the claims upon the public funds for the extension of railways and other public works are so heavy, that the Government of India is unable to grant the loan from its own resources, but will be prepared to receive and consider any proposals which the Government of Bombay may submit with a view to raising the ninety-four lakhs in the open market."

3. In connection with our refusal to lend ninety-four lakhs for dock extension at Bombay, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, in their letter to the Government of Bombay No. 1867, dated May 21, 1884, have now suggested that the Government of India should either raise a special loan of ninety-four lakhs, with a view to transferring the proceeds to the Trustees, or should raise a loan of equal amount for conversion into gold, and on the acceptance of this proposal, the Trustees recommend that the local Government should guarantee debentures to be issued by the Trustees; and they base this proposal to some extent on the fact that your lordship has recommended that in the case of the loan for the Calcutta docks, the bonds should be issued by the Port Trust under a Government guarantee.

4. The Bombay Government state in letter No. 302, dated July 28, 1884, that they have learnt "that Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in his despatch addressed to the Government of India, No. 13 P. W., dated 12th March, 1884, has agreed to the extension of the siding to sanction the provision of docks in Calcutta at an approximate cost of two-and-a-half millions sterling, and has suggested in paragraph 11 that the Calcutta Port Trust should be authorised by a local Act to raise the money under the guarantee of the Government, and that any interest payable before there are receipts to cover it should be charged against Provincial revenues, and that this grant should be met from an additional grant made by Imperial to Provincial revenues; the Local Government to control the loan and have power under the Act to regulate dock rates, &c." In view of the facts stated, the Hon'ble Excellency in Council presumes that the Secretary of State will be prepared to grant a similar concession to further the extension of the dock accommodation at Bombay;" and a request is consequently made that "sanction may be accorded to the Bombay Port Trust raising a loan of ninety-four lakhs in the manner indicated in paragraph 11 of the Secretary of State's despatch, and obtains to, the conditions and guarantee being similar to those under which it is proposed to authorise the Calcutta Port Trust to raise a loan for wet dock accommodation at Calcutta."

5. As the claim now made to assistance from Government is based on the concession which has been granted to the Calcutta Port Commissioners, we think it necessary to review briefly the circumstances under which the concession was made. In our Public Works Despatch No. 57, dated October 30, 1883, we addressed your lordship on the subject of providing additional facilities for the trade of Calcutta, and recommended that the construction of a wet dock at Kidderpore at a cost, including interest during construction, of 265 lakhs of rupees. Although we admitted the existence of special reasons for the grant of assistance to the Calcutta Port Commissioners, we felt very strongly the force of the grave objections to the grant of State aid or guarantees, and we recommended that, before seeking our assistance, the Port Commissioners should be required to satisfy us that they had used every means in their power to obtain the money on their own resources on terms which were not onerous, and that they had failed to do so. In your lordship's despatch (Public Works No. 13, dated March 13, 1884), replying to our recommendations, your lordship observed: "I agree with your Government that, as a rule, it is most desirable that public bodies entrusted with powers to expend money on certain local objects should depend on their own resources;" but, in consideration of the fact that the Calcutta Port Commissioners would probably "not be able to raise sufficient capital except on such terms as would entail a charge for interest which would, at all events at first, exceed the receipts, and which must, therefore, if they are left to their own resources, be paid out of their borrowed capital and so greatly add to the ultimate burden on their revenues," as well as in consideration of "the importance of the Calcutta Port to general and imperial interests concerned," your lordship expressed an opinion that the best plan would be for the Port Trust "to raise the money required under the guarantee of the Government," any necessary advances of interest being in the first instance, and subject to certain conditions, charged against the General Revenues. In our Public Works Despatch No. 44, dated August 29, 1884, we accepted your lordship's suggestion that the necessary funds should be raised on a Government guarantee; but we did so with some reluctance, and on the ground of the special circumstances of the case. We said expressly in the despatch that we wished "to guard ourselves against similar claims on the part of other local bodies by placing on record our opinion that such guarantee should not be made the rule, and that they should only be given in very exceptional cases."

6. Looking to the circumstances under which the loan for dock extension at Bombay will be raised, we are not prepared to recommend that the loan should be guaranteed by Government. In the first place, we wish to state distinctly that we attach no force to the argument that, as Government has guaranteed a loan for docks in Calcutta, it necessarily follows that a guarantee must be given to a loan for dock extension in Bombay. This argument appears to be, to some extent at least, accepted by the Government of Bombay, which, after reciting the concession made in the case of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, remarks in letter No. 302, dated July 28, 1884: "His Excellency in Council presumes that the Secretary of State will be prepared to grant a similar concession to further the extension of the dock accommodation at Bombay;" and a request is consequently made that "sanction may be accorded to the Bombay Port Trust raising a loan of ninety-four lakhs in the manner indicated in paragraph 11 of the Secretary of State's despatch, and obtains to, the conditions and guarantee being similar to those under which it is proposed to authorise the Calcutta Port Trust to raise a loan for wet dock accommodation at Calcutta."

5. As the claim now made to assistance from Government is based on the concession which has been granted to the Calcutta Port Commissioners, we think it necessary to review briefly the circumstances under which the concession was made. In our Public Works Despatch No. 57, dated October 30, 1883, we addressed your lordship on the subject of providing additional facilities for the trade of Calcutta, and recommended that the construction of a wet dock at Kidderpore at a cost, including interest during construction, of 265 lakhs of rupees. Although we admitted the existence of special reasons for the grant of assistance to the Calcutta Port Commissioners, we felt very strongly the force of the grave objections to the grant of State aid or guarantees, and we recommended that, before seeking our assistance, the Port Commissioners should be required to satisfy us that they had used every means in their power to obtain the money on their own resources on terms which were not onerous, and that they had failed to do so. In your lordship's despatch (Public Works No. 13, dated March 13, 1884), replying to our recommendations, your lordship observed: "I agree with your Government that, as a rule, it is most desirable that public bodies entrusted with powers to expend money on certain local objects should depend on their own resources;" but, in consideration of the fact that the Calcutta Port Commissioners would probably "not be able to raise sufficient capital except on such terms as would entail a charge for interest which would, at all events at first, exceed the receipts, and which must, therefore, if they are left to their own resources, be paid out of their borrowed capital and so greatly add to the ultimate burden on their revenues," as well as in consideration of "the importance of the Calcutta Port to general and imperial interests concerned," your lordship expressed an opinion that the best plan would be for the Port Trust "to raise the money required under the guarantee of the Government," any necessary advances of interest being in the first instance, and subject to certain conditions, charged against the General Revenues. In our Public Works Despatch No. 44, dated August 29, 1884, we accepted your lordship's suggestion that the necessary funds should be raised on a Government guarantee; but we did so with some reluctance, and on the ground of the special circumstances of the case. We said expressly in the despatch that we wished "to guard ourselves against similar claims on the part of other local bodies by placing on record our opinion that such guarantee should not be made the rule, and that they should only be given in very exceptional cases."

6. Looking to the circumstances under which the loan for dock extension at Bombay will be raised, we are not prepared to recommend that the loan should be guaranteed by Government. In the first place, we wish to state distinctly that we attach no force to the argument that, as Government has guaranteed a loan for docks in Calcutta, it necessarily follows that a guarantee must be given to a loan for dock extension in Bombay. This argument appears to be, to some extent at least, accepted by the Government of Bombay, which, after reciting the concession made in the case of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, remarks in letter No. 302, dated July 28, 1884: "His Excellency in Council presumes that the Secretary of State will be prepared to grant a similar concession to further the extension of dock accommodation at Bombay." We see no reason why a concession granted to one Port Trust or to any local body should necessarily involve the grant of similar concessions to all other Port Trusts or local bodies who may choose to claim them. We are prepared to admit that, on general grounds, the Government of India is equally interested in the provision of additional facilities for trade at Calcutta and Bombay; but there were special reasons for the grant of the concession to Calcutta which do not exist, or at any rate do not possess the same force, in the case of Bombay. The direct pecuniary interest of the Government of India in the railways which converge on Calcutta is greater than it is in the railways which converge on Bombay; the cost of the new dock at Calcutta will probably be three times the cost of the proposed dock extension at Bombay; the burden on the port will be proportionately greater, and the prospects of success, financial and other, are less assured. For these reasons we are of opinion that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay have not as strong a claim to assistance from Government as the Port Commissioners at Calcutta; and we cannot accept the principle that assistance to one Port Trust necessarily involves similar assistance to all other Port Trusts, irrespective of the special circumstances of each case. The Government of India has made concessions in the case of the Madras harbour which would be unjustifiable in the case of the ports of Calcutta or Bombay; and if it be held that a concession to one port must be followed by the same concessions to other ports, we shall be compelled, for the protection of the General Revenues, to refuse to grant assistance to any port.

7. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay urge that, as the Trust was started with a debt of 211 lakhs, in the incurring of which it had no voice, it is entitled to be treated with special consideration. Moreover, a complete answer to this portion of the Trustees' case is supplied in the memorandum of the Bombay Accountant-General, dated June 10, 1884, which forms an enclosure to this despatch. The Accountant-General observes:—"It is stated that, while the Port Trust at Calcutta is saddled only with debts incurred at its own instance, Bombay was from its starting weighted with a debt of 211 lakhs, in the incurring of which it had no voice. Not a word is said of the valuable properties purchased for the money, or of others made over to the Trust without any charge being made. As a matter of fact, the Accountant-General believes that the Port Trust would be extremely unwilling to now make over the properties acquired at its formation for the sum of 211 lakhs." We have already discussed the general question of borrowing by Government and local bodies during the next few years in paragraphs 15 and 18 of our Public Works Despatch No. 44, dated August 29, 1884, and have now only to remark that since the date of that despatch, the prospects of borrowing in India are not improved, nor has anything occurred to lead us to anticipate any reduction in the total amount to be borrowed during the next few years. On the contrary, it is probable that in certain eventualities we may have to borrow even more than we anticipate. We have also received your lordship's despatch No. 29, dated August 31, 1884, expressing a strong opinion against the raising of loans in England on behalf of local corporate bodies. As your lordship in the 13th paragraph of your despatch No. 131, dated May 15, 1884, has expressed your wishions to consider the representation which we have since embodied in our despatch of August 29 and in the present communication, we do not think it necessary to enter into prolonged consideration of your despatch of August 31. We desire only to remind your lordship that the comparative cheapness of money in the English market, and the fact that should recourse be had by the Port Trust to sterling loans, the Calcutta line of Government guarantee could be dispensed with, may be fairly set against the consideration urged in the third, and fourth paragraphs of that despatch. We are still of opinion that it would be injudicious to force the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to borrow in India and in silver, if they should prefer to borrow in London and in gold. We would desire, with your lordship's concurrence, to inform the Government of Bombay that any money required for dock extension at Bombay must be raised in the open market and on the credit of the Trustees, but that no objection will be raised to their borrowing in gold in London if they should be of opinion that a loan raised in this way promised, on the whole, better financial results than could be obtained by borrowing in India. Final sanction to the issuing of the loan in the manner proposed will, however, require approval in the Public Works Department of the detailed plans and estimates.—We have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servants,

(Sd.) RIPON,
" D. M. STEWART,
" J. GIBBS,
" T. F. WILSON,
" H. FOWLER,
" S. C. BAYLEY,
" T. C. HOPE,
" A. COLVIN.

No. 3339. Copy forwarded to the Public Works Department.

By order,
(Sd.) J. E. O'CONOR,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India,
Schedule of papers forwarded with Government of India's letter No. 301, dated 10th April, 1885, and enclosures. Report by Accountant-General, Bombay, No. 4541 A.C., dated 10th June, 1884.

Financial No. 38.

India Office, London, 19th February, 1885.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord,—At the close of my despatch, dated the 27th of November, No. 73 (Public Works), I expressed my intention of writing further to your Government on the question of the manner in which the money needed for the extension of the Calcutta docks and certain other large works which are to be constructed by local bodies in India should be raised.

2. According to the 16th para of the letter from your Government of the 29th of August, No. 44 (Public Works), it is expected that at least 300 lakhs will be required for the Calcutta docks, 30 lakhs by the Calcutta Port Trust for other purposes, Rs. 3,50,000 by the Calcutta Municipality, nearly 50 lakhs for the Madras Harbour, 96 lakhs for the extension of dock accommodation in Bombay, and a large sum also for the water-supply of the Bombay Municipality, the total being upwards of five crores of rupees, required to meet the wants of local bodies during the next five years.

3. You are of opinion that the Indian market cannot very well be resorted to for the whole of the money which in that period will be required, both by the Government and by these local bodies, but that if the Government only raises occasional loans on the London market in gold and obtains any further sums it may require in England, the local market may probably be able to supply the wants of the local bodies. As, however, those bodies are generally to be of opinion that it would be to their advantage to borrow in London and in gold, and they are willing to do so, you do not think it is sound policy to oppose their wishes in this respect. The lower rate of interest payable on gold loans is, you consider, sufficient to cover any probable future fall in the price of silver, while the borrowing by local bodies in England would, you observe, leave the Indian market free for your own operations.

4. Two other letters have been recently received from your Government on the subject of the funds required for local purposes. In the one dated the 26th October, 1884 (Financial, No. 310) you gave your reasons for thinking that the assistance which had been exceptionally promised to the Trustees of the Calcutta Port for the construction of their docks should not be extended to the loan of 94 lakhs of rupees which the Bombay Port Trust desire to raise for the extension of docks at Bombay, but you recommended that they should be permitted to raise the money by a gold loan in London if they thought fit. In the letter of the 20th of October, No. 318, you reported the failure of the Calcutta Municipality to raise a loan of fifteen lakhs, on debentures at five per cent., for the introduction of further improvements in the town of Calcutta and its suburbs.

5. The principal considerations raised in these letters may be summarised as follows:—(1.) Are there valid reasons for refusing to the Port Trusts and other local bodies in India the advantage enjoyed by similar bodies in British colonies of borrowing in sterling in the London market? (2.) If there are such reasons, should the Government itself borrow the money needed and advance it to the local bodies at a somewhat enhanced rate of interest? (3.) Is there sufficient reason for treating any of these bodies in an exceptional manner and for granting a guarantee of the loan which it desires to raise?

6. As regards the first question, it appears to me that the circumstances of India are so entirely different from those of the chief British colonies (other than Crown colonies) in Australia, North America, or Africa as to render the arguments which apply to the latter inapplicable to the former bodies. The latter are in most respects self-governed countries with popular legislatures, and are wholly responsible for their own financial arrangements. The interests of the promoted are those of the colony, and the standard in which contracts for loans are made is that in which the revenue of the colony is raised. In India the case is entirely different. The responsibilities of the administration are not shared by any popular legislature, and all the financial operations are directly controlled by the Secretary of State in Council. And if a loan were raised in London both the principal and interest would have to be discharged in gold, while the receipts for supplying the necessary funds could only be procured in silver, so that the amount of the liabilities would be continually fluctuating with the variations in the price of silver.

7. Holding then the opinion that it is not expedient that local bodies should borrow in England for local works, I proceed to consider whether it is desirable that the Government should take advantage of its superior credit to raise the money, and then lend it to those bodies at a rate of interest somewhat in excess of that which it is called upon to pay.

8. On this point I may remind your Excellency that this was the practice for many years; but that, as the loans of the Government for its own works increased, it was found that the additional burden of borrowing for local purposes could not conveniently be sustained; and in 1878—Accounts and Finance, page 747—it was determined that, whether in the case of the Municipality for a single city, or in that of the trust which was an emporium for the commerce of a whole Presidency, the local body should be required to provide, by raising funds in its own needs, by raising funds in the local market by a majority of the Trustees, included about one-half of the present dock extension scheme, but because docks were new in the East, and because the success of the scheme as submitted did not seem to be fully assured, Government sanctioned only the construction of Prince's Dock. The Trustees would further point out that when the Trust was formed it was on the distinct understanding that Government would find the means for carrying out an approved dock scheme(see, *inter alia*, letter from Secretary to Port Trust addressed to Government, No. 585, dated 17th October, 1873), and it will thus be seen that it is only because of the extreme caution exercised by Government—a caution which the event has not justified—that the Trustees did not in the first instance obtain money from Government for about one-half of their present extension. It appears, therefore, to the Trustees to be somewhat of a hardship that the result of the caution exercised in carrying out the Bombay dock works should be that they are now not only deprived of the loan of funds from Government which they would have obtained had the original design been carried out, but that it is proposed to debar them from borrowing where money is cheapest; while the greater magnitude of the scheme sanctioned for Calcutta, and the uncertainty of its results are adduced as reasons for the policy proposed to be adopted towards Bombay.

13. The third reason, "that the burdens on the port of Calcutta will be proportionately greater than at Bombay because of its larger dock schemes, and that the prospects of success are less assured," is to a great extent met by the remarks made in the previous para. It need only be added that if a dock so large as to cost 3½ millions sterling is really required for the trade of Calcutta, that trade, other things being about equal, will not have to pay more per ton for the use of it than is paid for the smaller dock at Bombay.

14. The final reason given by the Government of India, that the Bombay Port Trust is not entitled to plead the circumstances under which the original debt of the Trust was imposed, as a ground for a special consideration, is hardly supported by the extract given from the Accountant-General's memo. of 10th June, 1884, a memo. which the Trustees had not previously seen, and which they have hitherto been given no opportunity of answering. The Trustees appear to be accused of keeping Government in ignorance of important facts bearing up the question, for the Accountant-General writes: "Nothing is said of the valuable properties purchased for the money, or of others made over to the Trust without any charge being made." But a perusal of the Trustees' letter commented upon by the Accountant-General will supply a very adequate reason for this absence of detail. It is this, that the Trustees were merely quoting an opinion expressed by the Government of India itself (see Government Resolution Marine Department, No. 49, dated 20th January, 1882), whose all the circumstances of the case were naturally supposed to be familiar. I am further directed to repeat what the Trustees have frequently had occasion to bring to the notice of Government, that the properties made over to the Trust without charge have never been admitted (see paras. 6, 10, and 24, report of Committee appointed by Government Resolution of Railway Department, No. 26, dated 22nd January, 1879) to be the equivalent of the properties for which the Trust were charged, but which they did not get. The Trustees would respectfully deprecate the Government of India founding an argument simply upon the opinion of the Accountant-General. With regard to that opinion the Trustees would observe that the value of the Trust properties has as yet depended far more upon the power given to them to tax trade for passing over the wharf, than upon the value of the land included in the "Elphinstone" purchase money. This power to tax trade is one which the Trustees, now that they have obtained a monopoly of the foreshore, can of course exercise even more largely than has yet been done, but that fact does not, they conceive, make it either just or expedient that they should be placed at a disadvantage as compared with Calcutta.

15. In returning to the Secretary of State's despatch of 19th February, 1885, the Trustees observe that the chief reason given therein for refusing permission to the Trustees to borrow in England in gold is that India, unlike the chief British colonies, who do borrow in England in gold, is not self-governed, has no popular legislature, and is not wholly responsible for its own financial arrangements; further, that while in the case of the colonies the standard in which contracts for loans are made is that in which the revenue of the colony is raised, viz., gold in India, a gold loan would have to be repaid and interest met from a revenue which is raised in silver, so that the amount of its liabilities would be continually fluctuating with variations in the price of silver. These objections, I am to point out, apply with greater force (because of the magnitude of its operations) to the Government of India than to the Trust, and yet in the face of them the Trustees have seen a very recent intimation that the Secretary of State proposes to raise in England on behalf of the Government of India a large amount during the current year.

16. If Government, with the superior security it can offer, finds it impossible to raise money for its to endeavour to do so, how can it be expected that it does an inferior position and unable to offer such an undoubted security, from access to the English money market. The limitation sought to be imposed is, I am to state, felt the more keenly when it is remembered that the money required by the Trust is to be used for an admittedly useful and remunerative public work. If Government were to guarantee a loan then, the Trustees consider, it would be fitting that it should fix the conditions upon which that guarantee should be given; but if Government are altogether to hold aloof, then the Trustees would respectfully but strongly protest against interference with the market in which a loan is to be raised. The Trustees would beg to remind Government, as having a bearing upon one of the points noticed by the Secretary of State, that the Trust is a representative body, an important section of its members being appointed by the votes of the Chamber of Commerce; so if a gold loan were decided upon, it would be on the best advice obtainable, and, should the future of exchange prove to be worse than is expected, those who would suffer most would be those at whose instance a gold loan was obtained.

17. The other reason given by the Secretary of State against the Trustees borrowing in London, viz., that they would thereby compete in the money market with Government, is one to which the Trustees consider that small weight should be attached, for unless Government should propose to abstain from borrowing to a considerable degree, the reason thus given against the Trust borrowing in England would operate to prevent permission being given to them to borrow in India. The amount of the Trustees' requirements is only about three-quarters of a million sterling, and the wants of all local bodies in India, including the Trust, are only estimated at a million sterling per annum for five years. The Trustees are assured that the borrowing of this amount would have no appreciable effect on the London market, and would not adversely influence the borrowing operations of Government.

18. The Trustees therefore respectfully and earnestly beg for a very early reconsideration of the question at issue, and that they may either be granted the guarantee of Government to their loan or that the prohibition to borrow in the English market be withdrawn.

19. The Trustees are committed to an expenditure of about 11 lakhs even if the dock extension works were stopped at once, and unless they have not at present the means to pay this amount. They hope that Government will not force them to abandon the dock works in an incomplete state, but they would point out that this may be the result of refusing them a Government guarantee and at the same time prohibiting them from borrowing in London. What they propose to do, with the continued permission of Government, is to proceed with the works without a check, in the meantime to meet payments from revenue receipts, supplemented if need be by past accumulations of revenue. Before the money thus obtained is expended they ought to be in possession of the final decision of Government in the matter, and this they hope will be communicated to them as early as possible by telegram.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

G. MANSON, Secretary.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—JUNE 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following, among other matters, were heard before his lordship:—

RE LILLADHUR KESSOWJEE.

Mr. Inverarity, for the insolvent, the son of a wealthy Bhattia merchant, applied for an interim order. A similar application had been made to Mr. Justice Pinhey on the 20th ult.; but, in the absence of an affidavit, insolvent had to rely upon a certificate of health given by Dr. Hunter, the officer in medical charge of the Common Jail. Mr. Justice Pinhey, however, seemed to think that the jail was the best place for the insolvent's health. Dr. Hunter was now present in court, and would state that the insolvent was struck down with paralysis on the right side since August, 1884; that he was gradually getting worse; and that it was dangerous to his life to keep him any longer in jail. Insolvent had already been in jail six months at the instance of one creditor, four months at the instance of another, and two months at the instance of a third creditor. One of the creditors who opposed the present application was Abdool Razak bin Kurtis, who held a decree for Rs. 8,000 and odd; but he had no *locus standi*, as the insolvent had already been in jail six months at his instance. For the promissory notes insolvent had passed, he had received small consideration.

The judge.—But he has arrived at years of discretion, has he not?

Mr. Inverarity.—He ought to have, my lord.

The judge.—The doctor's certificate states that insolvent has been reduced in weight. We who come from Europe lose weight, but we are not reduced in health.

Mr. Inverarity.—Well, I don't deny that we all lose strength in this country. (A laugh.)

Dr. G. Y. Hunter was then examined. In answer to Mr. Inverarity, he said that, on the civil side of the Common Jail, there was no special hospital accommodation. In August last insolvent was struck down with paralysis on the right side. His detention in jail was accompanied with danger to his life. He had been losing weight, and had gone down from 116 lbs. to 110 lbs. He did not take his food properly and his health was deteriorating.

The judge.—Do you think he would have a better chance of recovery outside?

Dr. Hunter.—In my opinion, he would.

What advantages would he have outside?—He would get an airing at the seaside, perhaps in a carriage; he could get nursed, and be better looked after in a variety of ways.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine for an opposing creditor, Dr. Hunter said.—I don't think the rules of the jail would allow him to have nursing.

He says in his affidavit that he should be kept from excitement and evil company. Don't you think he is more likely to meet with evil company outside the jail?—I don't know.

Could he not get more liquor outside?—I don't think there is anything against bringing liquor inside.

The judge.—Why, Mr. Edmund Yates got any amount of liquor when he was in jail. (A laugh.)

Eventually his lordship granted an interim order, being of opinion, upon the medical evidence, that it would encanger the life of the insolvent if he was longer detained in jail.

RE DOSIBAI, WOMAN.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, teacher in the Sir Munguidas Nathoobhoy Girls School, and daughter of Eduljee Framjee Eurdoonjee, moved for an interim order and leave to amend the schedule. Insolvent had stood security for her late father. The application was granted.

RE JEEVUNDAS LUKHMIDAS.

Mr. Dhairyavan applied for an interim order for the insolvent, who was blind and had stood security for a relative.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of Mr. Cumroodin Tyaubee, solicitor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent was concealing property.

Judge said the insolvent must make an affidavit, answering the charges made against him. The present application was refused.

RE MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE MINWALLA.

Mr. Sanjana, for the insol

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 17.

REUTER'S telegrams of Monday from London are in this morning, but for all the information they give we might as well have been without them. In the Stock Exchange quotations the only alteration is an advance of ⅛ in 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper, and in the General Produce markets no movement of any kind is reported.

Cotton in Liverpool on Monday was still reported firm in tone, but the day's sales were only 8,000 bales, and while spot prices were unaltered Americans to arrive were lower by 1-32d. in near and 1-64d. in distant positions.

Locally the Cotton market may be called steady, but we do not hear of any business worthy of special notice. Some little inquiry exists for odd lots of Bhownuggurs to complete shipments, but otherwise buyers are out of it just now in the absence of regular home telegrams.

WHEAT is firmer, the decline in freights having brought in a few more buyers, while supplies being on the decline sellers are indisposed to deal freely. For No. 1 Soft White Pessy Rs. 3·11 and No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 3·9 per cwt. are the current figures, but there are more buyers than sellers thereat.

SEEDS.—Linseed is firm at Rs. 6 per cwt. for railway, Rs. 5·14 to Rs. 5·14½ for bazaar terms. Rapeseed is also in fair request at Rs. 6 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 5 per cwt. for Brown Cawnpore.

FREIGHTS are dull in the extreme. Yesterday the s. s. Clare having been put on the Liverpool berth, Wheat for that port was done at 15s., but the steamer being afterwards transferred to Dunkirk the Liverpool quotation recovered to 17s. 6d. asked. Current rates are :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	18s. 9d.	
Open Charter	22s. 6d.	
Havre	22·. 9d.	
Antwerp	22s. 6d.	
Marseilles	22s. 6d.	
Trieste-Venice		30s. to 32s. 6d.

MONEY.—As was generally anticipated from the appearance of the market, the directors of the Bank of Bombay to-day reduced their minimum rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent. per annum. In the bazaar, however, loans on Government Paper are to be had at 4 per cent., and to all appearance we shall yet see considerably lower figures.

EXCHANGE to-day has again been very dull as regards the extent of business doing, and easier in the matter of tone. Calcutta rates come 1-32d. lower, and we have given way to the same extent for private paper, although in Bank Bills previous quotations have still been obtainable ready. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 27-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 31-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 7 1-32d.	"
Francs do.	2·01½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened steady at yesterday's closing figures, and later increased in firmness when the reduction in the Bank of Bombay rate became known. Fours are quoted at Rs. 96⅞ buyers, Fours-and-a half Rs. 99¾.

SHARES are generally quiet but steady. We have not heard of any movements in values, except only in Spinning and Weaving Companies, which are partially Rs. 5 easier, Dhurrumsey being an exception in having declined to Rs. 120.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	742½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
		£	£		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	450
National Bank of India	37,333	£ 250		do.	98

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	..	900
Akola Press Co.	80	500	500	Rs.	50	120
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	45	120
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs.	100	1,225
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs.	2	305
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs.	25	600
Brown's Cawnpore P. Co., Ltd.	500	300	300		12	140
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs.	125	1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500		400	2,650
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs.	45	620
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ltd.	450	50	500	—		45
Khaingaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs.	40	475xd
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	25	Rs.	40	265
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	25	Rs.	7½	135
Mofussil Co.	3,150	400	40	Rs.	30	3·5
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs.	45	520
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs.	40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs.	10	110
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100		10	515
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500		—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs.	50	675
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs.	90	1,230
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500		25	945
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs.	60	727

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,
N[illegible]

THE SELF-ACTING
SEWING MACHINE
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
No Hand-wheel! No Treadle! Extremely Simple! Purely Mechanical!
WORK WITHOUT WEARINESS.
NO WASTE OF ENERGY.
NO INJURY TO HEALTH.
From 50 to 1000 Stitches per Minute.
Can be seen in full work, and pamphlets containing a few Extracts from opinions of the Press obtained from the Sole Agent.
A. N. DAVER.
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

If you want to preserve your sight go to a proper practical optician whose long experience and qualification in that line in suiting the very required number need not be commented. A large and selected stock always at hand.
A. N. DAVER.
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

PERFECT FITTING GLASSES.
SPECTACLES, according to their form or properties, have one of the three following aims to fulfil. To modify the inclination of the luminous rays at their incidence upon the cornea; to modify the quantity of light, or to modify its colour; these, with other important advantages, such as guarding against the disturbances and extreme discomfort which attend the presence of double images peculiar to ordinary lenses, are claimed for the "Eureka" perfected spectacles.
Pamphlet, with price-list gratis on application.
N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row, Bombay, (opposite Watson's Hotel). | No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

SPECTACLES V. BLINDNESS.
SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

VISITORS to MATHERAN may obtain copies of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* at Messrs. NANABHOY DADABHOY & Co., General Merchants, Main-road Bazaar.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.
Plain Square ..... Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square ..... " 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) .. " 1425
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND OEHNE IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—
Plain Square Piano ..... Rs. 3·0 per month for 21 months.
Sympathetic Square ..... " 30 0 " "
Boudoir (on three Legs) .. " 66 0 " "
Tin Lined Case ..... Rs. 25 Extra.
DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona : 1, East Street. Bombay : 43, Espinande Road.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

COLEY—June 8, at Hoolas, the wife of O. R. Coley, of a daughter.
GRAHAM—June 10, at Bloomfield, Darjeeling, the wife of Captain George Graham, late H. M. 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, of a son.
KING—June 13, at 7, Victoria Terrace, Calcutta, the wife of E. . King, of a daughter.
NICHOLSON—June 10, at Darjeeling, the wife of Surgeon Major F. C. Nicholson, of a son.

DEATHS.

BEAUCHAMP—June 5, at Randil, of cholera, Conductor James Beauchamp, of the Madras Commissariat Department, aged 38 years and 9 days.
NUSSERWANJEE—June 14, at 78, Canning Street, Calcutta, Avabai, the beloved wife of Byramjee Nusserwanjee, aged 45.
SANJANA—April 11, at Perambore, Madras, Ruttie daughter of Surgeon K. C. Sanjana, I.M.D.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1885.

WHEN speaking a fortnight ago of the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Exhibition, we noted that two important matters at least had been placed beyond doubt or anxiety : the best available site in Bombay had been secured for the Exhibition building, and the signature of the guarantors' bonds had been nearly completed. Another matter which had been then settled was that the committee would agree to the condition [illegible] of five lakhs on the bonds, namely, that the Committee should take over at cost price, Rs. 68,500, for use at the Exhibition, the exhibits belonging to the Bombay Government which are to be returned from the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London. It was foreseen at the time that a portion at least of these exhibits would be sold in London, so that the quantity to be purchased would not be considerable. Since then the destruction of the Indian museum at South Kensington by fire renders it probable that nearly the whole of the Bombay exhibits will be retained in London to replace the articles destroyed. This will, of course, reduce by so much the amount of money to be raised in Bombay for the purposes of the Exhibition. But the probable saving will not render it the less necessary to raise money without further delay on the credit of the guaranteed fund of some twenty-three lakhs. In England, when guarantors make themselves responsible in such cases, the money required is procurable at a day's notice. There is no difficulty whatever in financing, where capitalists are on the spot and can satisfy themselves that the guarantors are good for the amount for which they put down their names. In India a certain difficulty arises. In Bombay, for instance, the banks with which such transactions have to be negotiated are bound down by strict regulations, imposed by boards in London with a view to the elimination of exceptional risks. For one thing, there must be a fixed date of repayment for money advanced ; for another, the instrument must be one easily transferable as security for money.

Having said so much, we may quote the following paragraph from the minutes of the proceedings of the meeting of the Executive Committee on June 4 : "After a long discussion, in which great emphasis was laid by many members on the importance, before becoming responsible for any expenditure, of knowing to what extent funds may be depended on, it was resolved to reply to the following effect :—'Before giving a final answer, the committee desire to know if Government can extend their promise of a guarantee, and to what amount, as the expenditure of the Exhibition may possibly amount up to three times the sum stated above ; and, owing to the unpreventable conditions of the guarantors' bond, there may be serious difficulties in raising money on its security through ordinary financial sources without the assistance of a guarantee.'" The "ordinary financial sources" referred to are of course the Bombay banks. The managers of those institutions have been, we understand, conferred with since the meeting of June 4, with a view to ascertain whether they will agree to advance the money required on the security of the bonds given by the guarantors. That the security in question is ample to cover the ten, twelve, or fifteen lakhs which may be actually required, is admitted on all hands. To begin with, the Government guarantees five lakhs, and the native States of the Presidency, through the Political Department of the Government of Bombay, have guaranteed three-and-a-half lakhs. There is no doubt whatever that these eight-and-a-half lakhs are as safe as if the money were in the Bank of Bombay. The same may be said of the lakh guaranteed by the Bombay Municipality. The private guarantors include men of great wealth and undoubted position. The richest firms in Bombay have given their signatures. The late Governor of Bombay, and officers in the Government service of high standing have done the same. That of the twenty-three lakhs seventy-eight thousand, promised, twenty lakhs are absolutely secure, there can be no doubt whatever. Nevertheless, there is a technical difficulty as matters stand in the way of raising the twelve or fifteen lakhs which may be required for the construction of the buildings and getting the Exhibition into working order. Of course, there is no possibility that such a sum will in any conceivable event be required from the guarantors. The arrangement by which the Government is to take off the hands of the Committee, at a reasonable discount, the materials of the temporary structures will of itself avert any such loss. The money is wanted as floating capital, the greater part of which will certainly come back, and the receipts, reasonably calculated upon, will, in all probability, fill up any deficit, if they do not leave a handsome profit. The art exhibitions which are the glory of South Kensington all owe their origin to the surplus left by the first London International Exhibition. No doubt is entertained that the Bombay International Exhibition will be a prosperous one. The inability of the local banks to finance it does not arise from any want of faith in its prospects, or in any misgiving as to the solvency of the guarantors. As we have stated, the hands of the Bombay managers are tied by regulations, which are intended to limit banking operations here to securities which are easily negotiable, and are, on the face of them, terminable at a fixed rate.

In these circumstances the Committee ask the Government to remove the difficulty which the local banks find a stumbling block. The Government are willing to guarantee a loan of five lakhs on the security of the bonds, and that amount can be procured without delay, the Government guarantee being, of course, a negotiable security. What the Government is now pressed to do is to give this character of available security to some twelve or fifteen lakhs of the bonds. Then the Bombay Bank, or the other banks, will be enabled to finance the undertaking without infringing the regulations laid down for their general guidance. Money obtained under Government guarantee could, of course, be procured at a very low interest, and this would be an important saving. It would reduce the total expenditure, and by consequence would diminish the responsibility which the Government, like the other guarantors, have undertaken. If the conditions affecting the investment of capital in India were similar to those prevailing in London, the money could be procured without a day's delay on the bonds as they stand. Those who have the money to advance would be able to deal with the question of the validity of the bonds on their own merits. They would not have to consult timid principals six thousand miles away, who could not tell the difference between a signature good for a million of money, and one worth nothing. The Government is here the *deus ex machinâ* in such a case. It must be confessed that no great public undertaking can be successfully carried through under existing circumstances in India, unless the Government give countenance and support in a degree which is not necessary in England. In this respect India is on a line with the Continental States, where the Governments as a matter of course give strength and consistence to movements beyond the compass of private effort. The principle is, indeed, admitted in England itself, when the Prince of Wales becomes the President of an Exhibition Committee and gives to the undertaking with which he identifies himself, a prestige and momentum which no one but the Heir to the Throne could supply. The Government of Bombay may fairly be urged to do for the guarantors of the forthcoming International Exhibition in this city what is now asked for. The guarantee of a certain proportion of the guarantors' bonds would involve no risk of eventual loss. All that the Government is asked to do is to assist in the financing of an undertaking which the Bombay public some fifteen lakhs to enable it to be successfully carried through. The Government guarantee of five lakhs already accorded and the three-and-a-half lakhs promised to the Government by the native States, well-nigh cover the amount which would be required. Government ought not to hesitate, therefore, to incur what is really a nominal responsibility to enable the Committee to raise the money required. Bombay has deliberately pledged its credit to the carrying through of the International Exhibition. The liberality with which an amply sufficient guarantee fund amounting to a total of over twenty-three lakhs has been underwritten is an earnest of the determination of the citizens to do their part in carrying out the undertaking. If an unexpected difficulty of a more or less technical character has arisen, which Government, without risking anything, can surmount, it is reasonable to hope that it will cordially co-operate for a common object of great public importance.

THE news reaches us to-day of two serious losses to the naval strength of France. Admiral Courbet's death, the circumstances of which are unexplained, deprives the country of an officer of varied attainments. His Government had sufficient confidence in him to leave the whole of the operations in the East, both on land and sea, for some months under his control. His last important achievement was the capture of the Pescadores islands, after stiff fighting. His experience, indeed, had for some time past been somewhat rough, for the Chinese had learnt to fight, and the Admiral's post at Keelung was not an easy one. He lived to see the end of his work, and perhaps to ask what France had gained by his valour. The other loss which the French navy has suffered was anticipated a few days ago, when the disappearance of the Renard coincidently with the news of the cyclone in the Gulf of Aden gave rise to fears that disaster had overtaken her. She had left Obock, the French settlement in the Red Sea, on the 2nd of this month, and was due at Aden on the next day. The belief that she had gone down in the cyclone was confirmed yesterday by tidings to that effect which arrived at Colombo. Her loss will give rise to some controversy upon points of naval construction, the application of the ram principle in the case of the Renard being peculiar and ill-adapted, it has been said, for stormy seas.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to some measures which have been taken in a district in the southern part of the Bombay Presidency to give effect to the recent Resolution of the Supreme Government for the reduction of expenditure. It is a familiar complaint which he brings forward—a complaint which it is so easy to urge that we must not wonder if it is sometimes urged without appropriateness and without discretion. Four clerks and a number of peons whose services had, on the recommendation of the district officer, been expressly retained on the ground of their efficiency and experience, although they were over fifty-five years of age, have now been recommended by the same officer for retirement—the clerks to be replaced by men on lower salaries, and the peons not to be replaced at all. It is just possible that the recommendation, however little it accords with the one that preceded it, may be defended on its merits. The clerks of lower grade and of fewer years' service may be as fit for their new appointments as their predecessors, and the State possibly will not suffer if a few peons, of whom there are usually enough and to spare in Government offices, are permitted to retire. But it will be well if, in making recommendations of this sort, the local authorities are able to show that it is not merely or mainly because it is so easy to send a few poor clerks and sepoys about their business that they have proposed in this way to carry out the behests of the retrenchment Resolution. For the Resolution clearly contemplated some other and larger measure of economy than that. "Special measures for the reduction of expenditure of all kinds" is the term employed, and it was pointed out that "the largest retrenchments at a time of pressure can usually be attained by a restriction of the expenditure on public works." Proposals for increases of salaries or of establishments are to be narrowly scrutinised, but this is scarcely the same thing as saying that proposals for reducing salaries and establishments in the lower ranks are to be eagerly embraced as a short and easy way of complying with the terms of the Resolution. And while it is not suggested that it is in any sense the duty of the State to find employment for its members, it certainly is its duty to regulate the number of its servants in accordance with its actual wants, so that in times of retrenchment it is not compelled to swell the ranks of the unemployed. The root and origin of the mischief is to be found not in the curtailment of establishments, but in gradual and almost imperceptible recruitings in excess of the real requirements of the service.

THE Bombay Government have made further concessions to the plaints of the forest tribes in the Thana District. The privileges in regard to the collection of rab in protected and reserved forests, which we announced a few days ago, are to be exteuded. A Resolution of the 14th June allows the forest villagers to take free of charge, for their own use, leaves from teak trees growing in protected forests and in those areas of the reserved forests which, under an arrangement sanctioned a few weeks ago, are to be set apart for felling operations from year to year. The concession is made on the understanding that it will be withdrawn if it is found that on pretence of merely plucking the leaves the branches are lopped and injury is done to the trees. A still greater concession is made in regard to karvi and thorns. The former will henceforth be removable from protected forests without the passes hitherto required ; while passes will be required for the removal of thorns only from reserved forests. Lastly, villagers are to be allowed to take free of charge from protected forests earth and stones required for purely agricultural purposes. The result of these relaxations of the regulations hitherto in force is to reduce the weight of some, at least, of the grievances which the forest tribes have brought forward, though they by no means cover the whole ground of complaint.

A QUESTION was asked at the meeting of the Town Council yesterday, as to the reason for the delay of the report of the Committee appointed in July last to consider the suggestion that a botanical garden should be made in the Victoria Gardens. It appears that the Committee had reported that the Government was asked what sum it would contribute towards a botanical garden. To this query the Government has not yet found time to reply, and the Committee's final report need not, therefore, be looked for just yet. It may be as well to state once more the reasons which render it altogether undesirable to accede to the hasty suggestion to change the Victoria Gardens into a botanical repository. The suggestion came originally from Sir Joseph Hooker, of Kew Gardens. But, when he made it, that distinguished [illegible] garden at Poona which serves the purpose far better than one in Bombay ever could. The soil of the Victoria Gardens is so low-lying and so shallow that very few plants can be got to grow in it to maturity, the damp and unkindly subsoil chilling them off in two or three seasons. A good botanical collection could not be grown on that site. But even were the soil and situation better, it would be a great pity to sacrifice the gardens, which are now a place of general public resort, to the scientific tastes of possibly two or three score persons, if there be so many, who would occasionally visit the prim beds of the scientific nursery on the chance of finding a plant which the Bombay climate would hardly permit to grow. Sir Richard Temple proposed that a botanical garden should be made in the compound of the Grant Medical College. When His Excellency in Council was asked to contribute the necessary funds, the proposal was found to be one for which urgency could not be pleaded, and the project fell through.

PARIS GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
PARIS, MAY 28.

THE remedy for over-excitement during a crisis in the British Cabinet is held to be a trip to Paris Mr. Chamberlain is the right honourable member here at present. The remark of the *Times* was, that "the crisis, though at present acute, may be got over during the Whitsuntide recess, when all parties will have time for reflection." A private parlour at the Hotel Continental, with a bundle of blue-books, iced champagne as a composing draught after dinner, and a stroll up the Champs Elysées by moonlight to see the gigantic arrangements under the Arc de l'Etoile for Victor Hugo's catafalque, will do wonders for Mr. Chamberlain. There is no need of a burst-up on the Irish question. Lord Rosebery will probably be here on his way home from Berlin, when he is ostensibly on a visit to Count Herbert Bismarck. The air and society of Paris have a tendency to confirm advanced Liberals in their abhorrence of Conservative weaknesses. Mr. Childers, who delights in Paris, has not come over for the holidays, owing possibly to his recent indisposition and the weather in the Channel. His absence may have something to do with the announcement that on the Bourse "the market is in a complete state of stagnation, and prices have continued to decline." The presence of a British Chancellor of the Exchequer within five miles of the Bourse invariably has a reassuring effect, followed by an upward tendency. I always try to get into any stock that happens to be very low on a Saturday (like "Turks" or "Redeemables") when I know that Mr. Childers is to be over on Monday. On such occasions I would gladly present the right honourable financier with a return ticket, to prevent the possibility of disappointment, were it not that such a proceeding might naturally suggest a suspicion of interested motives. Some of the bigwigs in successive Cabinets here have made heaps of money on the Bourse by their knowledge before hand of political moves. The morality of this has indeed been questioned. But of course it is quite on a different level from cheating at cards, or loading dice, or thimble-rigging, which are vulgar and direct methods of swindling. The Bourse transactions are not only countenanced, but indulged in when opportunity offers, by men of the highest honour, who would challenge you to a duel, and perhaps blow your brains out, if you doubted it. But my taking fair advantage of the observed sequence, that stocks go up when Mr. Childers comes to Paris, belongs to a different category altogether from the methods of making haste to be rich just referred to. It may interest speculators to know that "Herats" are rising, while "Suakims" have gone down, down, down, till they are no longer marketable. The improvement in "Herats" is probably attributable to Professor Vambéry's suggestion that we ought to occupy the frontier city, and keep intruders at arm's length. Confidence in the Gladstone Government, which lately has not been quite up to the mark even in the opinion of the Premier's personal friends, appears to be in some degree restored by the announcement that Lord Granville sleeps in the Foreign Office, and that he has recovered, and that he has sent the Czar one of the new eight-and-sixpenny type writers to prevent the possibility of mistake in transmitting telegrams or full-length despatches. It is worthy of notice, however, that the London Meteorological Office and Gordon Bennett's *New York Herald* predict unsettled weather, with occasional thunder and lightning, all over Europe and in Central Asia during June and July.

Victor Hugo died at 1·35 p.m. on Friday, the 22nd of May, just before the Brindisi mail left Paris. When the death was announced, Sarah Bernhardt arrived (dressed in white and carrying a bouquet of white roses) to offer her condolence at the modest residence of the literary artist in the Avenue d'Eylau, which thoroughfare, from end to end, is henceforth to be called "Avenue Victor Hugo." At 3 o'clock the sculptor Dalou set to work to take a cast of the face of the deceased, M. Nadar having previously taken a photograph. The Municipal Council, which was in sessions, rose and proceeded in carriages to the house of mourning. The President and Vice-President alone entered, and in the name of the Council tendered their expressions of sympathy and condolence. All the members signed the visitors' book, which lay on a table on the side-walk in front of the house.

About an hour after the Senate had assembled, the President rose, and in the midst of breathless silence said, "Messieurs les Senateurs—Victor Hugo is dead. He who for more than sixty years has excited the admiration of the world, and constituted the glory of France, has entered upon immortality," &c., &c., &c. M. Brisson, President of the Council, Minister of Justice, and Keeper of the Seals, rose and said :—"Messieurs —The Government shares in the sentiments just expressed in such noble language by the President of the Senate. All France is in mourning. To-morrow the Government will have the honour of laying before you the draft of a Bill to give Victor Hugo a national funeral. (Applause on all the benches.) The Senate rose at 2-30.

On Saturday there was a Cabinet Council at the Elysée, under President Grévy. A Funeral Committee was appointed, of which M. Turquet, Under-Secretary of State, is chairman. This whole sitting was occupied with the arrangements necessary for giving the funeral of the great dramatist, poet, and novelist a national character.

On the same day, Saturday, M. Floquet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, opened the sitting with a eulogy of the deceased senator, in the exaggerated style which Frenchmen love and applaud, but which strikes Englishmen as comic. A visit to the law courts in the Palais de Justice is often as amusing as a play at the Comédie Française. The pleaders jump about, and scream, and threaten to tear their hair, with effected indignation at the thought of the bare possibility of a client being non-suited. Bombast and "bunkum"—equal to the most inflated Transatlantic "high-falutin"—are the order of the day under the Republic. A set speech is often an ebullition of soap-bubbles, glittering with all the colours of the rainbow as they take flight into the infinite ; only the soap-bubbles of the parable die in silence, while the oratorical word-bubbles explode like serpent-crackers, and leave something that resembles a disagreeable odour in the mind of the intelligent hearer.

Victor Hugo has left £200,000 (five millions of francs) of personal property, besides some real estate in Paris and Guernsey. Three of the five millions of francs are invested in English consols, and the balance in shares of the Bank of Belgium and in French Rentes, all of which are deposited with the Messrs. Rothschild. Evidently he distrusted the stability of the French Republic, and, like a practical man, with an eye to the main chance, invested the bulk of his money where he believed it to be safe. Victor Hugo's two sons died young. Charles left two children, who were living with their grandfather at the time of his death. Their mother, Mme. Charles Hugo, married a few years ago M. Lockroy, an Extremist deputy and journalist. One of the poet's daughters, Mme. Vacquerie, was drowned accidentally in the Seine soon after her marriage, "her husband voluntarily sinking, on finding that he could not save her." His other daughter, Adèle Hugo, now fifty years of age, is in an asylum in the neighbourhood of Paris. Thirty years ago she married an officer of the English Navy, while her father lived at Guernsey. He objected to the marriage, and refused to see his daughter after it took place. She went to India with her husband, [illegible] insane, under the care of a negro woman who had become attached to her. Her father had her placed in an asylum, and visited her there, it is said, every week. Victor Hugo's father wrote an autobiography. Victor's two brothers, Abel and Eugene, were authors ; and the poet's two sons were journalists and men of letters.

The last wishes of Victor Hugo are thus summed up :
"I give 50,000 francs to the poor.
"I wish to be carried to the cemetery in their hearse.
"I refuse the orisons of all Churches.
"I ask a prayer of every soul.
"I believe in God."

He was a spiritualist and a firm believer in personal immortality. He said "I believe—I am sure—that we do not die altogether ; that our individuality survives : and, while I am speaking to you, I am certain that around me, near me, are the souls of all the dear ones I have lost. They hear me."

Victor Hugo was at one time an ardent royalist. His ode on the death of the Duc de Berri, written in a garret in the Rue du Dragon, was admired by Louis XVIII., and Chateaubriand called its author *enfant sublime*. This *mot* got wind, and Victor Hugo became famous. Chateaubriand's authority in the world of letters, in France at least, was that of a Dictator, absolute and unquestionable.

In 1823, a bridegroom of twenty, he married Mademoiselle Adèle Foucher, a bride of fifteen. The young couple's little home soon became the headquarters of literary heresy.

From early manhood to the day of his death, Victor Hugo lived in an atmosphere thick with the incense of praise and flattery. The brilliant Frenchman is no more to be compared to Shakspeare, than the forgotton author of "Jack and Gill," who "went up the hill to fetch a pail of water," is to be compared to Victor Hugo. Yet if another Shakspeare had blazed suddenly, like some vast and incomprehensible meteor, into the world of thought and emotion, the expressions of surprise and delight could not be more elaborate and exhaustive than those uttered now over the embalmed remains of poor M. Hugo. Though a weak admirer wrote of him as "Notre roi Victor," he was not a king of men, or even a great thinker. He was a good playwright, a second-class poet, an enthusiastic but uncertain politician, a kind-hearted neighbour, a money-making literary artist, and the spoiled child of an idolatrous nation. Fifty years hence he will be lost in the crowd of half-forgotten celebrities.

THE CYCLONE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.

PERILOUS VOYAGE IN A LIFE-BOAT.

DETAILS of the total loss of another British steamer, the Seraglio, brought by its officers and crew after a perilous voyage to Bombay adds another disaster to the gradually swelling list of the last few days. Captain Wilson and twenty-four officers and men safely landed at the Apollo-bunder at one o'clock yesterday morning, having been afloat four days and three nights in no better craft than a damaged life-boat, exposed alternately to burning heat and torrents of rain, and suffering great privation from the starvation allowance of food and drink at the disposal of the unfortunates. The Seraglio left Cardiff bound for Bombay on the 10th of May with a cargo of coals, dynamite, and acids. In the Gulf of Aden she encountered the cyclone which proved so fatal to the Speke Hall, but beyond being knocked about by the terrible weather and heavy seas she did not receive much damage. A few days later, on Tuesday, the 9th, she encountered another cyclone when about 350 miles from Bombay. The steamer hove to, but suffered very considerably as she got into the centre of the cyclone. All the masts were carried away and the boats smashed by the force of the waves, the life-boat alone remaining. The chief engineer's cabin on deck was also completely swept away. The vessel made much water, and was for four days hove to. During that time the crew were kept hard at work at the pumps. On the morning of Saturday, the 13th, the anchor and chains were carried away, and half-an-hour later it was reported that she had sprung a leak aft. This inlet added more and more to the water that had already accumulated. The pumps were worked at with redoubled vigour. Finding, however, that all such efforts were unavailing, and that the ship was gradually sinking, Captain Wilson saw at once that the only means of escape open to himself and his crew was by leaving the ship. Though the lifeboat was injured all hopes of safety were centred on it. Having repaired the damage it had received in the best way he could in the hurry of the moment, he attached ten life-belts to the gunwales. The sailors, about eighteen in number, consisting of English, Scotch, Germans, and Swedes, behaved in very orderly fashion at this critical moment, though some of them were heard to murmur at their hard fate. Neither the space nor the time at their disposal permitted the storage of any supplies in the boat in any quantity, the stores taken from the ship consisting solely of bread and water, and thus securing the crew the barest means of subsistence. The compasses and other of the ship's instruments were also placed on board. The boat was only twenty-seven feet long and about eight in breadth, and all its passengers, officers as well as seamen and firemen, were ordered to divest themselves of every scrap of clothing save shirt and trousers before being permitted to enter the boat. As may be supposed the limited accommodation at disposal made every possible precaution in this respect a vital necessity, as twenty-five human beings crowded every inch of the very limited space. To still further diminish the heavy burden of the lifeboat, its mast was thrown overboard, and an oar, to which the sails were attached, was substituted in its stead. Standing by the steamer until the last moment compatible with safety, the life-boat was even floated off the deck. A voyage of extreme peril then commenced. By observation of the sun Bombay was found to be the nearest haven which they might hope to reach, but even this was 350 miles distant. All had suffered the greatest hardship during the cyclonic disturbances, having worked incessantly night and day, with scarcely an opportunity to snatch a mouthful of food or drink, for to add to the gravity of the situation the fresh water tank on board had been under salt water. Packed together like sardines in a tin, their safety depended on their implicit obedience to the directions of their commander. The voyagers had by day to bear the heat of a broiling sun or to be drenched by heavy showers of rain which scarcely allowed them to see a foot before them, and to pass the long nights so cramped for want of room that they could not stretch their limbs in rest. To add to this they were fed on short allowances, lest by any untoward circumstance their scanty provisions reached an end before they were in safety. For four days and three nights the crowded boat thus pursued its lonely track, their hopes never excited by the sight of a sail till within about thirty miles from Bombay when a vessel was sighted at some little distance. Every means were taken to attract the notice of the ship, but without effect as the ship, which was outward bound, continued on her course. Fortunately the monsoon breezes aided the seamen, who had had now and again to have recourse to the oars to speed the boat on its way, when there was a lull or very heavy sea. The men were in such an exhausted condition when they touched land that they were hardly able to give any information to the police who met them at the steps of the Apollo-bunder. Constable Barclay, however, seeing their state, and being made to understand by the captain that they had been shipwrecked, had them at once removed to the Sailors' Home. There Superintendent Lauder, who was informed of the state of Captain Wilson and his men, at once did all in his power to alleviate their sufferings. The men had scarcely been able to crawl from the bunder to the Home. They were most of them suffering from sore feet and hands, and nearly all were ready to drop from sheer exhaustion. Scarcely two of their number had coverings to their feet. Captain Wilson and the chief officer, Mr. John Langwell, who were in no better condition than the men, repaired to the Great Western Hotel. Both were utterly worn out, and the chief officer was in such a critical condition, that medical attendance was deemed necessary. He threw [illegible] on the floor of the room in the hotel, hovering, it seemed, between life and death, and remained in an almost unconscious state till late yesterday. Dr. Temulji was called in, and last night the officer was rapidly recovering from the extreme exhaustion which the doctor pronounced had prostrated him. Eight of the crew were found to be in great pain in consequence of numerous boils breaking out all over their persons, especially on the hands and feet, and those parts which had been most exposed to the air and salt water. Several had to be removed to the hospital. The rest of the men, including the chief engineer (Mr. Alexander MacDuff), and the second and third engineers, and Mr. W. Cunningham, the second officer, are at present located in the Sailors' Home. The officers and men in this institution look fairly well, considering their terrible trials, and only complain of great weakness. The good and substantial fare provided at the Home tended in a great measure to bring them all round, and with perfect rest for a day or two they will be all right again. Their gallant commander, who has the proud satisfaction of having saved every man of his ship's company, never left them, even when safely landed, until he had seen them into kind hands. Then he sought his friends, and that repose which he so greatly needed. Captain Wilson has had nearly twenty years' experience of the seas where he has now met such a disaster, but the cyclone is without a parallel in his recollection. As yet he has not formulated his report to the port authorities, but his long and experienced observations in these latitudes will invest with valuable interest his narrative of the disturbance which appears to have sent so many vessels to the bottom. The captain is under the impression that the original cyclone which the Seraglio encountered soon after passing Perim on the 2nd, having reformed, returned upon the track the steamer was pursuing, and thus

BRANCH OF THE R. ASIATIC SOC.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

LONDON, JUNE 16, 5-42 A.M.

The House of Commons last night adopted the amendment of the Lords to the Bill for the Redistribution of Seats.

The House now stands adjourned until the 19th instant, when Lord Salisbury hopes to make a statement respecting the new Ministry.

It is currently reported that a divergence of views exists among the Conservative leaders.

Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach are said to be opposing Sir Stafford Northcote.

OBITUARY.

BERLIN, JUNE 15.

Prince Frederick Charles is dead.

PARIS, JUNE 15.

Admiral Courbet is dead.

THE CYCLONE.

LOSS OF A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR WITH ALL HANDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, WEDNESDAY.

The Shannon, which has just arrived, reports that the French man-of-war Renard foundered in the recent cyclone. All hands were lost.

The Bacchante, the flag-ship on the East Indies station, which was on her way out to Bombay, was severely damaged, and several of her boats, including the Admiral's launch, were smashed.

The P. and O. steamer Poshawar also sustained injury, losing one or two boats on her way from Bombay to Suez.

WHOLESALE FORGERIES IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 17.

For some years there appears to have been in existence a regular system of forging the signatures and seals of the former Nizams and Ministers in cases of title-deeds to jagir villages and inam lands. On the strength of these forged documents claimants used to base the validity of their claims to these lands before the Inam Commission. The forgeries were so cleverly carried out that it was not possible to easily detect them.

The Prime Minister employed Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Inspector-General, Revenue branch, with full powers to detect and arrest these forgers. Yesterday Mr. Dunlop made six arrests in the city, and the forgers were apprehended with about sixteen seals and some forged documents in their possession. These arrests will, it is said, lead to others. Within two months of his entering the Nizam's service Mr. Dunlop has brought to light an elaborate system of forgery carried on for years, and his management of the whole case has been marked by great skill, tact, and energy.

THE MADRAS GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 17.

Mr. E. Gibson, Secretary, Board of Revenue, is granted furlough for fifteen months.

Mr. W. A. Underwood is appointed to be Sub-Collector, Kistna District; Mr. C. Moore, Sub-Collector, Coimbatore District; Mr. Thomson, Sub-Collector, Malabar.

Mr. George Arthur Parker is appointed to officiate as Judge of the High Court.

Majors Bradstreet, Cox, Chapman, and Byng are promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchins is appointed to the command of the Neilgherry Volunteers; Mr. C. E. Crighton, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, South Indian Railway Volunteers; Mr. H. T. Ross, to be Captain Commandant Tellicherry Volunteers; Mr. R. Tatham and Mr. F. E. Fletcher, Lieutenants, Tellicherry Volunteers.

SIMLA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

There having been some misunderstanding in connection with the first day's racing, the third day was arranged for yesterday. The handicapping was first rate, and the racing good. There were six races, the winners being Josephine Minuet, Telephone, Asaf, Tangh Abullah, and Lawyer. In the first race Josephine won easily; in the second Minuet led, winning comfortably, though Breezy came up towards the finish; in the third Echo led for half a mile, when Telephone went to the finish with something in hand, though carrying 4 lbs. extra weight. The fourth was a good race between Asaf and Arabi. Asaf won in fine condition by four lengths. In the fifth race Tangh Abullah won easily. In the sixth Traveller led off, and was never caught.

The lotteries were very large—in the first race for Rs. 1,020; in the second for Rs. 1,185; in the third for Rs. 6,445; in the fourth for Rs. 1,300; in the fifth for Rs. 1,275; in the sixth for Rs. 1,293.

The riders of the winning horses were Mr. Le Gallens in the first race; Captain Brown in the second; Mr. Le Gallens in the third; Mr. Little in the fourth; Captain Burn in the fifth; Mr. Little in the sixth.

There was a very small attendance, as advertisements were not out until the morning.

THE S. P. AND D. RAILWAY.

Colonel Wallace, R.E., is up here to arrange matters in communication with the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, which he will be agent of, under the Government, when the line is taken over in December next.

THE ROMANCE OF CRIME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

Toolsidass Nandy, late cashier of the District Charitable Society, against whom a warrant of arrest had been issued last year on a charge of criminal breach of trust, has, it is believed, poisoned himself. He had assumed the garb of a religious mendicant, and had joined a body of jogies who lived on the Chirkoot Hill near Rewah, in the Central Provinces. Information of this was received by the police here about a fortnight ago, and a European and native inspector were deputed to execute the warrant. The party arrived at their destination four hours before Toolsey's death, but going to the top of the hill, found his body, which has been sent for medical examination.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 16.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Mirzapore, with the English mails of the 5th inst., left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, JUNE 17.

Mail-steamer Shannon, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet, but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 13-16 d.
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75½
4½ " "	78¼
3 " Consols for account	98
3½ " Sterling Loan	101
4 " French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	49 3-16

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

At the meeting of the Town Council yesterday, a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel S.S. Jacob was read, stating that it was proposed to erect a memorial in Bombay of his uncle, the late General Sir George Le Grand Jacob, in the shape of a drinking fountain. General Jacob was well known in Bombay, and loved the people among whom he laboured, and it was, therefore, the wish of the subscribers to the memorial to perpetuate his memory in a way that would remind the people of the feelings he entertained towards them. Colonel Jacob wished to know what site would be granted by the Town Council, if they approved of the proposal before them. Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said that he had known General Jacob as a very benevolent gentleman and a great friend of the natives, and therefore the Municipality ought to give what aid they could in furtherance of the proposal to perpetuate his memory. Dr. Peterson cordially endorsed what had fallen from Mr. Nowrozjee, remarking that whoever was the friend of the natives of this country was by that fact also a friend of England. Eventually, it was resolved to inform Colonel Jacob that the Town Council had very great pleasure in recommending the Corporation to grant a site for the memorial. The Municipal Commissioner was requested to place himself in communication with Colonel Jacob as to details.

The petition of the defendants in the Hyderabad libel case came before Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Birdwood, at the High Court, yesterday. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the petitioners, and Mr. Inverarity represented Major Neville. In the course of the petition, the defendants, who claim to be tried by jury under the Ilbert Act, also prayed that the trial might be transferred to Bombay. Among the grounds for the application it was asserted that most of the people at Secunderabad were intimate with Major Neville and had been entertained at sumptuous dinners, the cost of which, it was declared in the article alleged to be libellous, had been defrayed by the complainant's khansama. It was also stated that the public sympathy would further be excited by the prosecution of Major and Mrs. Neville for perjury in the civil case, these proceedings, which had been instituted or were about to be commenced, being attributed to the defendants in the libel suit. The arguments were reserved for Saturday.

The officers and crew of the British steamer Seraglio, bound for Bombay from Cardiff with a cargo of coals, acids, and dynamite, landed in Bombay yesterday in the ship's lifeboat. Their steamer had been caught in two cyclones, and foundered 350 miles from the coast. This distance the men had traversed in the lifeboat, suffering greatly from the exposure and the scarcity of food. When they arrived the whole party were prostrated from exhaustion, and some of the crew are detained in hospital.

Telegraphic intelligence reached Bombay yesterday of the total loss of the Coupland Isle, a barque of 683 tons, commanded by Captain Fergusson and belonging to Mr. J. Micrary, of Rangoon. The ship was bound from Rangoon with a cargo consisting of rice and timber. Her loss is reported to have occurred off Doompta.

Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, elder son of the Second Magistrate of Police, having successfully passed his examination in England, has been called to the Bar. Telegraphic advices to this effect have been received from England.

Messrs. Hamilton and Co. have been appointed jewellers and silversmiths to H. E. the Governor.

From the opening of the season up to the 14th of May 2,247,875lbs. of new season's tea had been shipped from Canton to London, as compared with 2,175,362lbs. shipped during the corresponding period of last year.

The monsoon appears to have broken in earnest at Calcutta. It was ushered in on Friday and Saturday by severe thunderstorms, and the rain again fell heavily on Sunday morning. The temperature has gone down to 90°, and the sky is overcast. During the storm on Friday afternoon two natives were struck dead by lightning near the Sealdah station. Particulars of the fatality are given elsewhere.

The transport department must at present be a considerable strain on the Government finances. There are 4,000 transport ponies and 1,500 men in charge of them in Kurrachee alone. These will not serve any immediate purpose, but they cost the State a sum of about a lakh of rupees per month. There are also several thousands in Southern Afghanistan.

The many friends of Sir William Muir in this country will be relieved to know that the obituary announcement telegraphed recently by Reuter does not relate to him. A telegram, it appears, has been received from Sir William himself, in answer to anxious inquiries sent home, saying that he is alive and well. The deceased, therefore, must be Sir William Mure Muir, Honorary Physician to the Queen, and for many years head of the Army Medical Service in England.

Referring to the correspondence which has appeared in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* in which "Todar Mall and "M. G." respectively advocate and oppose a return to the import duties finally abolished in 1882, the Allahabad paper says:—"In all which he says on this point we much agree with 'Todar Mall.' As to reduction of salaries, however, which the latter advocates, economy from that head, at the most little considerable, can be prospective only. Present incumbents must be respected; moreover, in these days of evil exchange, salaries are already counted in clipped silver. The Provincial system, by the way, which has made over so many departments and their receipts and expenditure neck and crop to the local Governments, leaves to the Government of India very little power, comparatively speaking, of enforcing economies on its own Budget. The economies recently enjoined have had chiefly for their object the furnishing of the Central Government with hard cash to meet the increase of military expenditure as a precautionary measure before resorting to loans; not the balancing of the Imperial budget, which is lost beyond redemption. Nothing but the increase of taxation during the current year could have saved that; and to such increase the Government of India are very wisely opposed.

On the 11th of June died Shahzadah Sultan Sikander, the eldest son of Taimur Shah, the eldest son of Shah Shujah, and by the right of primogeniture, which, however, in Afghanistan, as elsewhere, has given way to the right of the sword, the head of the royal Saduzai line. Sultan Sikandar was hardly 63 years old, and when a young man of 16 was favourably known to our officers, who kept his father on the Durrani masnad at Kandahar. He followed the fortunes of his father, Taimur Shah, and accompanied him back to India, when we first adopted our since favourite policy of "scuttling" out of a conquered country. He drew the largest pension allowed to a political pensioner of the Shah's family, and it may be added to his honour that a portion of this amount was earned by him by active and conspicuous loyalty during the Mutiny of 1857. His keen common-sense, ready wit, and genial bearing will be long remembered by his friends; while the local public, says the Lahore paper, will miss the Shahzadah's proverbial good nature, and the figure which the experience of the world had associated with good nature.

The breaking up of the ammunition columns at Meerut and Umballa may perhaps be quoted by hostile critics of the Indian Government as "another sign of the weakness and indecision of the military authorities;" but the Allahabad paper points out that there is good reason for the step. The home authorities, it appears, have sanctioned the horsing of the second line of wagons throughout India, a measure which was urgently needed with war almost declared; and the necessity for the ammunition columns being kept up has passed away. The second line of wagons is being horsed with all expedition, the animals already trained for the columns being utilised, and as the work is going on all over India better results will be gained than if the two columns had been kept up.

The Council of the Newington and Walworth Liberal and Radical Association on the 21st ultimo adopted Mr. J. Seymour Keay as their candidate.

Mr. Kyle, Resident Engineer of the Colombo harbour works, having completed the breakwater, has returned to England. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has sanctioned the payment to him of a gratuity of Rs. 5,000 in appreciation of his work.

The reports from the tea districts state that the weather generally in Assam had been too cold, and sun was wanted to encourage the flushes. Rain was up to a late date also much wanted in Kachar and Silhet, but according to the latest news some good rain has since fallen which may help to clear off the blight in Kachar, where it has been very prevalent. There has also been heavy rain in the Terai and Darjeeling districts, and this will help to clear off the red spider and green fly, from which a large number of gardens have been suffering.

Extensive changes are about to be made in the Ceylon Civil Service. Sir John Douglas, the Lieutenant-Governor, has retired, owing to failing health, and his place is to be taken by the Hon'ble C. Smith, now administering the Government of the Straits Settlements, who, in his turn, will be replaced by a civilian from Ceylon, on the return of Governor Weld to Singapore. Sir Arthur Gordon is just leaving Ceylon for a short trip to England, and the local papers are busy in finding out the object of that visit. One editor is certain that it is to use his influence with Mr. Gladstone to secure the reversion of the Governorship of this Presidency, but Sir Arthur will now be late for that. Another paper has a "special belief" that the Governor is going home to arrange for the raising of a loan for railway extension.

A storm in a tea cup appears to have arisen in Manipur. The Burmese have been complaining of the aggression of Manipuris on the boundary, and our Political Agent, Colonel Johnstone, had called upon the Durbar to investigate the matter. A too-powerful Minister, Tungoo by name, flatly refused to give the Political Agent any assistance, and appears to have spoken slightingly to our representative. An appeal by Colonel Johnstone to the Government of India has resulted, we believe, in a strong representation to the Maharaja that we expect him to be guided in all matters affecting our Burmese boundary by the advice of the Political Agent. It is to be hoped that this warning will have its due effect, as, if it has not, it will be the duty of the Government to prove to the Maharaja that we will not allow our frontier relations to be disturbed by the freaks of a Minister who enjoys our protection.

Admiral Crown, of the Russian warship Vladimar Monomock, who, when dogged in all his movements by the Agamemnon, lost his temper and cleared for action in Yokohama, is of English descent and has an English wife. Referring to the incident a contemporary remarks:—"Chips of the old block will catch fire in the good old way; and Admiral Crown of the Vladimir Monomock—barring the fact that war had not been declared—was only actuated after all by the bulldog readiness for a fray, however unequal, which led Sir Richard Greville in the little Revenge to attack fifty-three Spanish men-of-war. Closer with us in the fame of Raleigh, Blake, and Nelson, Admiral Crown may have well felt the indignity of his hunted and helpless condition to be well-nigh intolerable. Did not too—only a few years ago—Her Majesty's wooden ships the Shah and Amethyst engage a large Peruvian ironclad in time of peace, without excuse though not without glory, out-sailing it, out-manœuvring it, and battering all that was batterable of the iron monster to pieces? Let us not therefore throw stones; but, for the sake of Admiral Crown's English blood, and his English wife, consent to pass over this second 'unfortunate incident;' which we can do the more gracefully because at Yokohama—unlike Penjdeh—the laugh is by no means on Russia's side."

There appears to have been much dissatisfaction among the English soldiers at being detained in the Soudan after hartoum had fallen. The military correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Dongola, says:—"Tommy Atkins is not much of a politician, and as long as Englishmen were in Khartoum he was willing to go ahead without discussing the point as to whether they were surrounded or only hemmed in. So long as Englishmen were imprisoned against their will it was a matter of indifference to him whether the besiegers were righteously struggling for their own freedom or not. But that difficulty settled through no fault of their own, they have arrived at a somewhat emphatically expressed conviction that they are kept in what they incorrectly describe as "the blooming Soudan," in order to maintain the position of a Premier for whom they care little, and of a Khedive for whom they care less."

The election of a deputy to represent the Franco-Indian Colonies in the French Chamber of Deputies takes place at Pondicherry shortly, and the local public are already showing signs of the coming excitement. A Madras paper says that there are to be present two candidates in the field, M. Francois Delonde, proposed by Monsieur Gallois-Montbrun, the Mayor; and M. Perrie Allype, supported by M. Shunmoogum Moodeliar. Monsieur Delonde is the concessionaire for the Bahour Coal Mines, and would have been the favourite had the works progressed; but the constant delays, and his continued absence from India, will materially interfere with his chances of success.

The *Indian Medical Gazette* mentions that Dr. Thomson, of the 28th Bombay Infantry, was wounded in the surprise at Baker's zareeba, and that Surgeon-Major Boustead, in attempting to rally some fleeing hospital followers, got surrounded and had to fight his way out, killing two of the enemy, and narrowly escaping with his life.

The home papers report some interesting experiments recently conducted at "The Criterion," in order to prove the merits of the Shallis and Thomas' roof lamp for burning mineral oil. A compartment was fitted up in a darkened room, representing in size and shape a compartment of a first-class railway carriage. This was lighted with one of the Shallis and Thomas' roof lamps, and it was found by all who made the experiment that it was possible to read with ease even the smallest type in a newspaper while sitting in any portion of the compartment. A comparison with the old vegetable oil lamp, which hung in another part of the room, showed distinctly the advantage of the Shallis and Thomas' lamp, and the gentlemen connected with the railway and scientific world, who were among the guests, expressed strong satisfaction with this new light, which has been adopted to some extent by several of the chief railways in England, in India, and on the Continent.

MILITARY NEWS.

In many parts of India the Volunteers are making objections to the proposed change in their uniforms to scarlet. Lord Wolseley, who must be considered an authority on the subject, is known to have remarked that "scarlet is a dress more for show and parade than for actual work," and a scarlet tunic would certainly not last a Volunteer for three years.

Court-Martial.—Gunner John Lamb, 5-1 Northern Div. R. A., was charged on the 1st inst., before a district court-martial, with wilfully injuring public property, by breaking four panes of glass and two sashes, the property of the Government, and also with using insubordinate language to his superior officer. The court, finding the prisoner guilty of both charges, sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for eighteen calendar months, and to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the sum of Rs. 5, the value of the property destroyed. The sentence has been confirmed by Colonel Smart, R. A., Commanding the Bombay District.

THE SPEKE HALL.

Messrs. Green and Read are collecting subscriptions at the Apollo-bunder for the widows and orphans of the officers and men of the Speke Hall lately lost in the cyclone. The following subscriptions have already been received:—Green and Read, Rs. 50; E. Pyrke, Rs. 5; Ruttonjee Bomonjee, Rs. 15; William Corkhill, Rs. 10; R. Sharp and Son, and Cursetjee Eduljee, Rs. 100; S. Owen, Rs. 10; H. Bromley, Rs. 10; E. M. Walton, Rs. 15; E. Freeborn, Rs. 10; W. Norrie Mitchell, Rs. 10; J. L. Greaves, Rs. 50; E. Crawsher, Rs. 5; Gnance, Rs. 5; Bagot Read, Rs. 10; W. H. Crozier, Rs. 5; W. Barrett, Rs. 5; Mr. Todd, Rs. 10; Captain Hoosen, Cuba, Rs. 50; Mr. Pearson, Rs. 5; Mr. Eyres, Rs. 5; Captain Millard, Rs. 50; Mr. Freeborough, Rs. 20; Captain Dixon, Rs. 20; Captain Gill, Rs. 20; W. H. Whitley, Rs. 10; and W. T. Crockett, Rs. 10.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, June 16.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·634
Temperature of the Air	85·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·775
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	81·0
General Direction of Wind	W, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	339
Fall of Rain	0·10
Total fall during month	2·17
" " year	21·19

" From midnight to midnight.

NEWS FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PANJIM, JUNE 13.

The heat has subsided and the monsoon has fairly set in, the rainfall amounting up to date to about nine inches, which has gladdened the hearts of cultivators, and sowing operations are now in full swing. The natives anticipate a favourable monsoon this year, as it burst on us with heavy thunder and lightning. Two men were struck by the lightning and killed.

The Consulting Engineer for Railways, Senhor Cordeiro, now in Lisbon, has resigned and one Senhor Albuquerque is coming out to take his place.

Apropos of your last editorial on the Padroado question, it is perhaps not generally known that the salaries of the officials here are always three months in arrears, and the Goa treasury is in anything but a satisfactory condition; the financiers here consequently look on the threatened extinction of the Padroado as a blessing to the country, for it will save about £5,000 a year, now spent in grants-in-aid to Roman Catholic churches in British India subject to the Goanese jurisdiction.

Letters from Bombay and *vice versâ* now take four days, and it is said that two days could be saved if the mails were sent *viâ* Dharwar by the Deccan Railway Company line. If such a saving in time can be effected, it is to be hoped the authorities will not overlook the matter.

An oil and coir factory is about to be started here shortly under the auspices of an enterprising Portuguese gentleman from your city, who also purposes adding to it ice and soda-water machines, as well as a machine for sawing timber, all to be worked by steam-power. I wish the project every success and the promoter every encouragement, for this country is miserably dull and trade very inactive, though there is no want of capital, for money can hardly find employment at 5 per cent. per annum. An ice and soda-water machine should pay well when railway communication is open with Dharwar, Belgaum, &c. With a capital of a lakh and-a-half of rupees, the scheme can be floated, and I understand that half the capital has been privately subscribed here and in Bombay.

Just as I was closing this, a friend placed in my hands the pamphlet issued in Bombay from the *Examiner* Press on the great Padroado question, which appears to be unanswerable in its arguments and proof against the continuation of the patronage of the King of Portugal over the churches in the East. Some persons here, who are impartial and not prejudiced by party spirit, think that Portugal should be content if the Court of Rome allowed the whole of Canara and the Ghauts to the Archbishop of Goa. As your readers will no doubt see, Goa is part and parcel of Canara.

The labours of the mixed commission in connection with the Anglo-Portuguese treaty have come to an end, and some reductions have been allowed in the annual compensation previously fixed as payable by the British Government to the proprietors of salt-pans in this country. There is no doubt that the owners of the salt-pans have considerably benefited by the treaty, though many of them still abuse Mr. Arthur Crawford for having outwitted them.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You are surprised that Lord Salisbury should consent to take office just at present, and you agree that the strategy is bad, and that he is doing good service to his opponents, who are on the point of disruption by internal dissensions. I suppose this argument is based on the hypothesis that Parliament cannot be dissolved now and a new election take place until November. But you have lost sight of the latest authoritative statement on the subject. Mr. Gladstone stated on the 12th May "that the Government could not consider their work in connection with the representation of the people done until they had brought in and carried a short Act, enabling them to bring about a general election in autumn of this year." The *Economist* of the 16th May, commenting on the statement, says:—"It is certain, therefore, that the Government intend to dissolve in the summer of this year, and though the announcement is unusual, it will, we believe, be received in the country with both relief and pleasure. It was, of course, impossible after the passing of the Reform Bills that another Parliament should be elected on the present register, and an early dissolution will be welcomed everywhere for least three reasons," &c., &c.

If Lord Salisbury acts on the above suggestion to immediately dissolve Parliament after taking votes on supply, without committing the Ministry to any particular mode of taxation on plea of not having time to digest their scheme, and passing a short Act to shorten by three months the time for registration of new voters, then the strategy becomes admirable. The comparison between the years 1873 and 1885 is extremely delusive. Mr. Disraeli then was not sure of a Conservative majority in case of an immediate appeal to the country. The Liberal party then was not discredited at home, and it had not humiliated the country abroad. There was no secession of the Whig element of the party. True, the country had a notion that she was being over-legislated, but the Conservative party had no suspicion of the extent of irritation that hurled the Liberal party from power at the polls. It was a surprise to the victors as to the vanquished. The case is quite different now. The Conservative party is not dubious of victory. The Ministry is completely discredited both at home and abroad. A few more blunders will not add to its weight, while time might help them to retrieve some. Democracy is apt to be extremely fickle and forgetful. Russian insolence might be forgotten in November, and the Egyptian book might be closed. The least morsel of Communistic legislation flaunted before its eyes might again carry the Liberals to power. Democracy must be struck and struck hard when red hot with rage, and now is the opportunity which Lord Salisbury has laid hold of.

June 17. S.

*** The argument to which our correspondent takes exception is, as he suggests, based upon a hypothesis, but also upon the reasonable hypothesis, namely, that an expediting Act hinted at by Mr. Gladstone five weeks ago, and of which nothing has since been heard, has been passed or will be immediately passed. Our assumption was that by no evident possibility could a general Election on the new registers be brought about until November. The Revising Barristers sit until the end of October, and this work will be at least twice as heavy this year, with an addition of two millions or more to the electorate. A special Act may accelerate their work, but it cannot lighten it, and it was apparently in the consciousness of that fact that Mr. Gladstone spoke of the possibility of bringing about a General Election no earlier than "in the latter part" of the autumn of this year. The *Economist*, from which our correspondent quotes, omits the words "in the latter part"; but they are rather significant, inasmuch as they implicitly fix November as the earliest time at which the appeal to the constituencies can be made. The case would, of course, be very different if Lord Salisbury could get an immediate writ of dissolution. But this is impossible, and no enabling Act, short or long, can make it possible. Our correspondent endeavours to differentiate the conditions which prevailed in 1873 from those of to-day, by observing that Mr. Disraeli was not sure of a Conservative majority in the event of an appeal to the country. Is Lord Salisbury, then, so sure of winning that he can afford to give obviously substantial advantages to his opponents?—Ed., *B. G.*

THE MUNICIPAL FIRE INSURANCE TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Committee of this Association have perused the correspondence in your columns, and in those of your contemporary, regarding the Municipal Fire Insurance Tax. Neither "Ignis Fatuus" nor Dr. Peterson appear to be aware that for years past the subject has been the cause of voluminous correspondence between the Government, the Municipal Commissioner, and this Association. The present Municipal Act allows the Municipality to tax the fire insurance offices to the extent of Rs. 500 (minimum) to Rs. 1,000 (maximum) each, which more than covers the entire cost of the Fire Brigade. Against the injustice of the measure the offices have frequently strongly protested, while in more than one instance, I believe, the Municipal Commissioner, finding payment could not be secured in Bombay, has been compelled to sue the head office and recover the tax in England.

The members of this Association who have read the correspondence referred to, are well aware that the Municipal Commissioner holds the same opinion as they do, and it is because Mr. Ollivant has promised to do what he can to remove the imposition of the tax that we have not addressed him again on the subject. If, however, the draft of the new Act when issued to the public contain a clause allowing the Municipality to tax the fire insurance offices, "Ignis Fatuus" may rest assured that this Association will again call the attention of Government to the matter, and take every means in their power to remove an admitted injustice.—I have, &c.,

A. F. BEAUFORT.

For the Committee of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents.

ANOTHER MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Khory, in a very able letter in your issue of to-day, has expatiated on the want of another medical school in Bombay, also other centres for clinical teaching; and has suggested that a wing be added to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for that purpose. With due deference to Dr. Khory, such an addition, in my opinion, would mar the architectural design of the building. I would, however, suggest for the favourable consideration of the philanthropic gentleman who offered a large sum the other day, that a medical school be built, to be called after the gentleman named, under the conditions of the grant, the Narotamdas Varjivandas College of Medicine. This, I would submit, should be built in the vicinity of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, the wards of which should be utilised for clinical instruction. Thus, the original purpose of the donation would be met, and a great boon would be conferred, not only on the medical profession, but also on the public in general, who would have at two large institutions the benefits accruing from two distinct staffs of medical teachers. The funds arising from the fees contributed by students would tend in a measure to support the institution.

ANTHROPOS.

June 17.

THE RETRENCHMENT RESOLUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the Resolution from the Government of India calling upon the local authorities to submit proposals for the retrenchment of expenditure might be expected to bring most district officers to their wit's end in responding to the Government requisition, it may interest your readers to know how it has been interpreted by a certain official in a southern district. There are serving in this district four clerks and some peons who, being over 55 years of age, had the retention of their services sanctioned by Government but a few days before, on his own recommendation, owing to their experience and general efficiency. It has since occurred to him that these men should be forced to retire, and that, in the case of the clerks, their substitutes should be allowed 20 per cent. on the salary now given, the sepoys not being replaced at all, thereby effecting a temporary reduction of a hundred or two. The best part of the story is that he has, as I hear, already ordered the clerks in question to give charge to those next in rank to them, in anticipation of the Government sanction!

It is to be hoped that Government will treat these proposals as they deserve, and that they will not allow a feeling to gain ground among people that when a native is in the case Government will do anything to save a few rupees, and go to the length of cancelling, without adequate reason, their own orders issued but a few days previously. I hope that what is popularly said of financial reforms in India, that they generally end in sending a few sepoys about their business, may not be allowed to actually come to pass. If once it is known that Government is disposed to treat such proposals with respect, it is sure to encourage other officers to submit proposals of like nature on their own account; and there will be no end to the discontent which it will spread in the subordinate ranks of Government departments. Now, the curtailment of Government expenditure, under exceptional circumstances, naturally commands the sympathy of the people, as they regard no measure with more favour than one which is calculated to spare them from additional taxation. But when the curtailment is allowed to be all on one side, and resort is made to such means as those instanced above, it is hopeless to expect that sympathy to continue. Surely, this can be avoided. The retrenchment spoken of, to be effective, need not always be oppressive. The gentleman who has made these proposals submitted them, no doubt, with a firm conviction that he has, by doing so, suddenly proved to his superiors his capacity to guide the financial fortunes of India in an emergency; but he could hardly have reckoned on the mischief they might cause.

YOUNG KANARA.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the usual meeting of the Town Council yesterday there were present Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Dosabhoy Framjee, R. M. Sayani, Raghunath N. Khote, Nanabhoy Jeejeebhoy, Colonel Merewether, Mr. Geary, Dr. Peterson, Dr. Cook, Captain Morland, and Mr. M. N. Banajee. Sir Frank Souter being absent, Mr. Khote was called to the chair.

PURCHASE OF LAND FOR A NEW ROAD.

A letter, dated 12th instant, from the Municipal Commissioner, was read recommending for sanction an arrangement with Mr. W. J. Farrow by which, in exchange for plots of Municipal ground lying on the north and south sides of Arthur-road, admeasuring 7,776·99 square yards, or thereabouts, Mr. Farrow gave up to the Municipality a plot of land admeasuring 8,564·05 square yards, or thereabouts, and situate on the north side of the said road; and in settlement of all demands, Mr. Farrow agreed also to accept the sum of Rs. 1,000. The land so transferred to the Municipality is required for a new road between Tardeo-road and Arthur-road.

The Council recommended the Corporation to sanction the arrangement referred to in the letter.

DEMOLITION OF A BUILDING.

The following letter was submitted to the Council:—

BOMBAY, 10th June, 1885.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—I have the honour to bring to your notice that Tookaram Bajojee has entirely rebuilt one side wall and rear wall, and renewed the woodwork of his house No. 99, Kumbharwada, obtaining from this office permission only to renew the roof. The work was commenced in the beginning of April last, and immediately it was observed that he was rebuilding some of the main walls; hence a notice, under section 165, demanding plans, was served on the 21st April, but the party did not comply up to date.

On referring to this office plans, I find that a set-back to an extent of 4 feet as shown on the attached tracing is necessary. I have, therefore, to request that you will be good enough to obtain sanction of the Town Council as required, under section 167 and 163 respectively, to demolish the portion of the building standing on the set-back ground, and also to the taking up of 8·89 square yards for street improvement.

The cost of the ground at Rs. 4 per square yard will amount to Rs. 35-8-11 and to the value of old building to be removed not rebuilt, amounting to Rs. 325.—I have, &c.,

R. MACEWEN,
Assistant Executive Engineer.

On the motion of Dr. Cook, seconded by Mr. Geary, the Council sanctioned the demolition and set-back specified in the letter.

A PUMPING ENGINE AND A FIRE ENGINE STATION AT MALABAR HILL.

The Municipal Commissioner requested the sanction of the Town Council to his carrying out departmentally the following works:—1) Construction of a building for the pumping engine, sanctioned in connection with the Malabar Hill Reservoir, at a cost of Rs. 3,619, debitable to the grant for providing filtered water to high level Tulsi District; (2) erection of a fire engine station and lascars' quarters at Malabar Hill, at a cost of Rs. 4,142, debitable to the grant for fire engine station. Among the reasons given by the Commissioner in his letter for carrying out the works departmentally were that the stone required for the buildings would be supplied by the Municipality from the material available on the spot, and that the contractor for the reservoir works would not undertake the present work except at rates higher than those in the estimate.

Colonel Merewether proposed that the sanction asked for be given.

The motion, having been seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, was carried *nem. con.*

THE LATE GENERAL SIR GEORGE LE GRAND JACOB.

A letter dated 12th instant, from Lieut-Colonel S. S. Jacob, Jeypore, was read, stating that it is proposed to erect a memorial in Bombay of his uncle the late General Sir George Le Grand Jacob, and that what appears within the means of the subscribers would be a public drinking fountain. General Jacob was well known in the Bombay Presidency, and loved the people among whom he laboured; and it is desired that there should be some memorial which would help to perpetuate his memory, and remind the public of the feelings he entertained towards them. If this proposal meets with approval, Colonel Jacob will be glad to be informed what site could be granted, and will then arrange for the design and submit the same in due course for approval.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee commended the letter very strongly to the favourable consideration of the Council. He himself had known General Le Grand Jacob, who was a gentleman whose memory deserved to be perpetuated. He had been a great friend of the natives, and possessed a very benevolent heart. Mr. Nowrozjee said that the best site available should be granted free of charge for the purpose of erecting a fountain to General Jacob's memory.

Dr. Peterson very cordially concurred in all that had fallen from Mr. Nowrozjee. Mr. Nowrozjee had based the late General Sir George Le Grand Jacob's title to grateful remembrance in Bombay on the consideration that he was a great friend to natives. All here who were friends to natives were by that fact friends to England (hear, hear); and it was on that double ground that he (Dr. Peterson) thought the present offer should be welcomed. The Bombay Presidency never had a more devoted servant or a warmer friend than General Le Grand Jacob. It would be remembered that shortly before his death, General Jacob made two bequests to the University: one to found a prize for an annual essay on some subject illustrative of the advantages accruing to India from British rule; and one for a scholarship in aid of poor or deserving students prosecuting their studies at the University from Kolhapore College. The present offer from the relations or friends of the late General—well represented by Colonel Jacob of Jeypore—would have a hearty welcome from the Municipality.

After some discussion, the Council unanimously agreed to the following resolution on the motion of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, seconded by Dr. Peterson:—That Lieut-Col. S. S. Jacob be informed that the Town Council have very great pleasure in recommending the Corporation to grant a suitable site for the memorial. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to place himself in communication with Lieut-Colonel Jacob as to details.

MANAGEMENT OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following letter was read to the meeting:—

BOMBAY, 16th June, 1885.

To H. W. Barrow, Esq., Secretary, Town Council.

Dear Sir,—I give notice that I propose, at the next meeting of the Town Council, to ask the Municipal Commissioner when he will bring before the Council the subject of the report for placing the management of the Victoria Gardens on a satisfactory footing.—Yours faithfully,

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

Some correspondence that had taken place on the subject with Government was read with the object of showing that the Municipal Commissioner had for his part taken all the necessary steps in order to expedite the matter.

Mr. Geary thought the terms of Mr. Nowrozjee's question implied that the committee had work on hand very different from that with which they were actually entrusted. What they wanted from the committee was to know whether in their opinion it would be advisable to change a public pleasure garden into a botanical garden. There was nothing whatever in the instructions given to the committee with reference to the report for placing the management of the Victoria Gardens on a satisfactory footing. The matter was entirely beyond the scope of the business entrusted to the committee. In connection with Sir Joseph Hooker's proposal, the fact must be remembered that he was not aware of the existence of a botanical garden in Poona, a locality better fitted for the purpose of having such a garden than Bombay.

Mr. Nowrozjee said that Mr. Geary was entirely mistaken with regard to

trate at Secunderabad on the 10th and 11th inst., when Mr. Anderson, who appeared for the defendants, applied that they might be tried by a jury, and also for an adjournment in order to enable the defendants under the circumstances of the case to apply for a transfer of the case to Bombay. The magistrate decided that the defendants were not entitled to a jury, but Mr. Branson, for the complainant, did not resist an adjournment until the 25th to enable the present application to be made. A petition had accordingly been prepared which he presented, and moved for an order in the terms of its prayer. Notice had been sent the previous day to Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, who represented the complainant in Bombay, and also to the Public Prosecutor. Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow wrote in reply: "We have to point out that the order of the magistrate directed this application should be made on Thursday, that is to-morrow, and not to-day. In any case, however, we see from a cursory perusal of your client's petition that it contains several false statements and other matters that require answering, so that although our client is exceedingly anxious to proceed with the case we must instruct counsel to appear and apply for a postponement of the matter for a week unless you previously consent to such postponement." To this the petitioners' solicitors wrote: "Thursday was the latest day on which we undertook to present the petition. We can allow the matter to stand over to this day week on the distinct understanding that the case at Secunderabad should stand over for a week after the disposal of our clients' petition by the High Court. In the meantime we will only apply for a rule *nisi* with an interim stay of the proceedings at Secunderabad." Then the complainant's solicitors wrote: "We have no objection to the case being taken on Thursday, 2nd July, provided the hearing of your clients' petition be adjourned to this day week. This practically gives you what you ask for." Mr. Macpherson apprehended, therefore, that his learned friend (Mr. Inverarity) would not show cause against the application. He accordingly moved for a rule *nisi*, and asked their lordships to send for the record and to direct a stay of proceedings pending the final disposal of the petition.

Mr. Inverarity stated that the magistrate at Secunderabad had held that the accused were not entitled to be tried by a jury, and was about to try the case himself. The first question was whether the High Court would interfere at this stage.

The Chief Justice remarked that the magistrate consented to let the matter stand over in order to have the question determined whether he should try the case without a jury. It was not necessary to make an order staying the proceedings, but the court must first determine what their jurisdiction was.

Mr. Inverarity.—Apart from that question, the petitioners apply on the ground that they are entitled to a trial by a jury, and that they will not get a fair trial in Hyderabad. Of course the allegations as to that my client must have an opportunity of answering, more particularly as the petition has been made the means of introducing one or two allegations against Major Neville which I am instructed are untrue. Mr. Inverarity added that he was at present unprepared, and wished the matter to stand over until Wednesday.

Mr. Macpherson urged that this would leave the accused at the mercy of the magistrate. Why should not the court grant an interim stay?

The Chief Justice.—An interim stay assumes that we have jurisdiction. That is the only difficulty I have.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that the arguments would not occupy more than a day, and personally he did not see any reason why judgment should not be given immediately afterwards.

The Chief Justice pointed out that it might be necessary to consider the judgment. Of course, something of the same question came before them recently.

Mr. Inverarity.—Yes, in Morton's case. We do not want to press the matter on at Secunderabad while this petition is pending, but as soon as it is finished we desire to proceed at Hyderabad.

After some further discussion it was understood that the Registrar would write to the Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, suggesting the advisability of letting the case stand over until after the High Court had disposed of the rule. It was further decided to take the petition next Saturday, and hear the arguments in connection with the prayer.

DEATH OF PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES, whose death is announced by Reuter, was the eldest son of Prince Charles, the second brother of the emperor. He was born March 20, 1828, and has from early youth devoted himself to the military profession, and held a number of appointments in the German Army. He commanded in the war against Denmark in 1864. In 1866 he was placed at the head of the First Army destined to operate against Austria, entering Bohemia through Saxony, and so conducted his forces through Saxony and Lusatia as to secure the hearty friendship of Prussia. The extreme rapidity and energy of movement which he displayed in Bohemia, disconcerted the Austrian general Benedek, who had calculated upon being allowed to assume the offensive. In a series of actions he drove the Austrians to Sadowa, and won the great battle of Königgratz, aided by the Crown Prince, who, bringing up the Second Army, effected his junction with Prince Frederick Charles at the crisis of the day. Prince Frederick Charles had for years previously laboured strenuously, and with great success, to make the Prussian military system more elastic, giving greater freedom to the officers and relying more upon moral means than upon the rule and method in dealing with the men. The unexpected suppleness and dash displayed by the Prussians in 1866 were, in a great measure, the consequence of these reforms. The reputation he achieved in the war with Austria was increased by his successes in the conflict with France. At the close of June, 1870, he was on the Rhine frontier in command of the Second German Army, comprising the 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th, 10th, and 12th North German corps, estimated at 200,000 men and 500 pieces of artillery. On August 6 he defeated General Frossart at Spicheren, and ten days later made a vigorous attack on the right of the French position held by Marshal Bazaine between Doncourt and Vionville, driving the French troops back to Metz. He closely invested that fortress which, after enduring a siege of seventy days, capitulated on October 27, when Marshal Bazaine surrendered with 150,000 prisoners (including the Imperial Guard, three marshals, fifty generals, 6,000 officers) and 20,000 sick and wounded. Shortly afterwards Prince Frederick Charles defeated General Aurelle de Paladines and the Army of the Loire (Nov. 28), recaptured Orleans (Dec. 5), and after a struggle protracted over six days he took Le Mans and compelled General Chanzy to withdraw his troops in a northward direction (Jan. 13, 1871.) He was created a Field-Marshal Oct. 28, 1870. The Prince married, Nov. 29, 1854, Marie Anne, daughter of Leopold Frederick, reigning Duke of Anhalt, and had four children.

AN APOLOGY FOR MR. GLADSTONE.

THE Rev. Guinness Rogers, a prominent Nonconformist Liberal, reviews Mr. Gladstone's Foreign policy in the *Nineteenth Century* for June. He says:—The five years which have passed since those memorable speeches were delivered in Midlothian have disappointed the hopes of multitudes, and of no one more than the speaker himself. Instead of peace we have had war, rumours of war, troubling anxieties as to the probabilities of war. At that time Mr. Gladstone was troubled about the excessive burden of Government which was laid upon the nation, but that burden has been largely increased. He deprecated extension of territory, and we have had annexation upon annexation. By a cruel irony of circumstance the Government have done—as we hold, have been forced into doing—the very things which they desired not to do, and have, therefore, had to leave undone some of the very things which they were most anxious to do. It is not difficult to make out a very telling case against them, so long as we look at appearances only; but the remarkable feature is that their accusers, who lack neither the will nor the ability to use the materials for an indictment, have absolutely failed to convince the nation that the Ministry deserve the censures so freely lavished upon them.

It is not suggested that the Ministry have not committed any blunders. They are not superhuman, and, however excellent their intentions, it is certain that they must sometimes have made mistakes in the measures they have taken for carrying them into effect. The claim set up for Mr. Gladstone is that he is an able and upright statesman, not that he is an infallible Minister. His difficulties, as impartial observers cannot fail to see, are mainly a legacy bequeathed to him by his predecessors, and their number is legion. Mr. Joseph Cowen, in one of his splendid bursts of rhetoric, treats such a plea as a sign of cowardice. But rhetoric cannot alter facts, and the fact is that from the first the Prime Minister has been struggling against the conditions of a situation he did nothing to create. If while seeking to steer his way amid such complications he had never made a mistake, he would certainly be a phœnix among statesmen. But the common sense of the English people has enabled them to discriminate between mistakes due to those imperfections either in knowledge or in judgment which belong to all human actions and crimes involving infidelity to principle.

It is superlatively easy to say now that we ought never to have interfered in Egypt, and those who insisted on this view before the event are entitled to a certain measure of credit though even that must not be exaggerated. All the world knows what has been the result of the expedition to Egypt, but no one can tell what would have been the consequences of our abstention. That England could have folded her arms and allowed Egypt to pursue her own course without taking any concern in her was simply impossible. The country was rapidly drifting into anarchy, and had we been content to see her go farther and farther in that direction, other Powers would not have been thus acquiescent.

The fact, however, that differences of opinion as to the necessity for this policy; there can be none among candid men as to its motive. That there was no idea of national aggrandisement at its root has been demonstrated almost *ad nauseam*. The action of the Government might easily have been made stronger if annexation had been its object. We have lately had sufficient proof that annexation would not have been accomplished with the ease which its ardent advocates supposed, but at least it would have saved the Ministry from the taunts continually directed against their supposed weakness. The real difficulty of their position has been that their responsibility was unlimited, while their control was restricted by respect for the Egyptian Government. On England, for example, has come a very large share of the penalty for General Hick's hare-brained expedition into the Soudan, and yet all her influence was employed, but employed in vain, to prevent its despatch. Tory critics have inveighed against the Ministry as though they were the guilty authors of all the bloodshed and misery of that reckless and ill-fated campaign; but the accusation is only another form of attacking the Ministry for not undertaking, as they phrase it, the responsibilities of their position; in other words, for not asserting the supremacy of this country, whether by a protectorate or by annexation.

Their action in the Soudan is that part of their policy which many even of their attached friends find it most difficult to defend. Personally, I have never been able to support it; but I believe it was to a large extent inevitable, and that it is not fairly open to the censures which have been directed against it from opposite sides. The initial error, which involved all the rest, was the mission of General Gordon. It would, as can be generally seen now, have been better to leave the garrisons to make their own terms; but public feeling had been wrought up to the highest pitch by highly coloured pictures of their danger and wild denunciations of the wicked Ministry which was leaving them to their fate. Gordon was the hero of the hour, and a cry went up that he should be sent as their deliverer. The recollections of that time are not pleasant or edifying. An excited and unscrupulous opposition stirring popular passion by all kinds of devices; an ethusiastic editor pouring forth evening by evening his wild tirades against the delay of the Government, and demanding that the man whom he had set up as the hero of the age should be sent to retrieve the fortunes of the country; the people, puzzled, bewildered, stirred alike in their best and worst feelings necessarily ignorant of the actual merits of the case, but more or less influenced by their teachers to believe that there was need for some heroic and even desperate measures; did not furnish a very edifying spectacle to the world. Sentiment was in the ascendant, and it is never likely to be a very safe guide in shaping national policy.

Even in the tribute of admiration and of sorrow which we render to the memory of Gordon, we ought not to be unjust to the Ministry. Gordon was a true Paladin of Christian chivalry, a hero *sans peur et sans reproche*, a man who makes us think better of humanity, one of those noble, unselfish, loyal and pure spirits who have the highest place in the aristocracy of true worth. But he was one of the most difficult and impracticable agents with whom any Government could possibly have had to deal. In fairness to Ministers who have had to suffer enough for their connection with him, I am compelled to express my own conviction (shared by numbers whose admiration for Gordon keeps them silent) that the troubles which clouded the mouths which preceded the cruel death he suffered at the hands of a dastard traitor, and in which the Ministry have been so inextricably involved, were largely of his own creation and such as could not have been anticipated.

The question is, in fact, one of confidence. If there were any reason to suspect that Mr. Gladstone was only playing the part of an ambitious aspirant to office when he denounced the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield, and that, so far as principle is concerned the difference between him and his illustrious rival was that Swift Swelldom and tweedledee," condemnation could not be too severe nor punishment too summary. The howls of the Tory press against him are a sure proof to the contrary. The question it must never be forgotten, is as to the inspiring principle of his policy, not as to the wisdom of particular acts. From first to last there is not a proof that he has struck a blow for mere prestige, that he has aimed at territorial aggrandisement, that he has been indifferent to the rights of weaker people; least of all that he has harboured a thought of personal ambition. I do not set up as an apologist for Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy. There is no need for apology. Under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty he has been as faithful to his ruling ideas as the needle to the pole. Events have thwarted his efforts, but they have never caused him to swerve from his righteous purpose.

THE RUSSIANS AT MERV.

THE *Turkestan Gazette* publishes the following particulars about the Russians at Merv:—

"A small Russian fortification has been added to the former Tekke fortress. It stands on the right bank of the Murghab, and so close to the river that the moat has in one place joined the stream. The new fort occupies 200 fathoms along the old wall of Koshut Kala, and there is the same distance from it to the bridge in the centre of the town. This small space is occupied by two companies of the second and two companies of the third Transcaspian battalions, the first Circassian regiment of cavalry, a regiment of Kuban Cossacks, and a field body of field artillery—in all 2,000 men and 700 horses. The troops were formerly somewhat hampered for room, as the centre of the fort was occupied by Colonel Alikhanoff's head-quarters, tents and the house of Colonel Dembansky, the acting commandant.

"The trade of Merv is in the hands of the Armenians, who have already bought ground for constructing shops on the left bank of the river, where it is intended to establish the Russian town. These lots of ground have been sold at £5 a lot, in monthly instalments of 10 roubles, and the money thus collected was devoted to equipping and despatching to their homes Persian slaves. A great portion of these lots of land, principally those situated nearer to the river, were purchased by Armenians, who are at present carrying on their business in tents coated with clay, but the construction of stone buildings has already been commenced. Goods are brought from Askabad, and there is a great trade in liquor, Russian vodka, beer, effervescing waters, and all kinds of wine, including champagne, are obtainable. Red and white wines of the Caucasus and beer are chiefly in demand, and the market price of both is 80 copecks, or 1s.6d. per bottle. Beer is brought from Astan in tarred bottles, and arrives in excellent condition.

"The military authorities have made a contract with an Armenian merchant for the supply of articles at certain fixed prices. Consequently tea, sugar, candles, tobacco, vodka, beer, &c., can be bought at a comparatively moderate figure. On the other hand, delicacies—cheese, caviare, sardines, &c.—are very expensive. For instance, a pound of Swiss cheese costs one rouble and 50 copecks, or 3s.; and a pound of caviare, 5s.

"Manufactured goods, prints, cotton stuffs, canvas ticking, and cotton handkerchiefs of brilliant colours find a ready sale. The Turcomans are especially fond of brilliant striped ticking, which they make into Asiatic gowns, but owing to its high price its sale is restricted. There is a great prospect for the sale of Russian manufactured goods among the local inhabitants if the merchants deal conscientiously, and trade on the principle of small profits and quick returns." With the exception of arms and cartridges, such as knives, looking-glasses, thread, and needless, the goods above enumerated are all that are to be met with in the Russian bazaar of Merv."

VICTOR HUGO.

WHETHER or not M. Blowitz is correct in his opinion that Victor Hugo was too far superior to ordinary mortals for it to be possible to understand anything intelligible about him, it is certain that, by his account, M. Renan has said a good deal on the subject that is not easy to understand. That "M. Victor Hugo was a very great man" all will allow; but that he was "one of the evidences of the unity of our French conscience" is less clear. The assertion that "he seems to have been created by a special decree of the Eternal" claims for him a pre-eminence over everything else which even at this moment his true admirers would probably not care to insist upon. It may be noticed that in the excitement of the moment M. Renan falls into the style of the man he is so extravagantly eulogising. "Was he a Frenchman, a German, or a Spaniard? He was all that and something besides. . . . Is he a spiritualist? Is he a materialist? I do not know."

Alluding to the above, one of our Paris correspondent writes:—I happened to be in the company of M. Renan, and I showed him the *St. James's Gazette* of Monday, containing a Note in which his article upon Victor Hugo, as translated by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, was rather severely handled. "M. Renan has asked me to say that as to one part at least of the translation, the Italian saying, "Traduttore, traditore," would well apply. To speak of Victor Hugo as "one of the evidences of the unity of our French conscience" would, he admits, be nonsense; but the French word "bonosolence" means rather "feeling," and M. Renan thinks that Victor Hugo was distinctly an evidence of that unity of feeling. I then questioned him as to what he meant by asking, "Was he a Frenchman, a German, or a Spaniard?" and by answering it with the observation, "He was all that and something besides." M. Renan says that Victor Hugo had many of the characteristics of each of these three nationalities, the Spanish phase of his character being very marked; that he had nothing of the Italian or the Englishman about him; but that, inasmuch as he was possessed to an extraordinary degree by that love of justice and of humanity which is the common property, in greater or lesser portion, of all civilized nations, they may all fitly claim to have share in him.

We are sorry to have been made the instruments of misconstruing M. Renan, as it certainly appears that we were in the matter of "the unity of our French conscience." It is generally supposed that M. Blowitz, to whom the Note mentioned by our correspondent specifically referred, delivers himself in the French tongue, and that his incubrations are translated in this country. It would now seem that the translator is not altogether up to the work of translating so eccentric a genius; and we cannot but think the management of the *Times* remiss in not doing their utmost to lay before their readers the exact English equivalent of what their most entertaining contributor is pleased to say. If M. Blowitz is properly translated, we can only assume that he does not understand French, or not such French as is used by M. Renan, which we have always been led to believe is "about as good as it is made." In this case it would be interesting to know what language, if any, M. Blowitz does understand.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE CHRISTIAN VERNACULAR EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE following appeal on behalf of the Christian Vernacular Education Society appears in the *Times*:—It is nearly 28 years since a fearful storm burst upon India, the annals of which have been written in blood. When over one station after another swept the devouring flood of the Mutiny, and family after family mourned for brothers, sisters, children whelmed beneath the blood-stained waves, how anxiously were the eyes of England turned towards her Eastern possessions. The storm passed, leaving in some places the wreck of once happy homes; yet it passed, and we thanked God for sparing India. As a memorial was raised London after the Great Fire, so one was raised after the Mutiny Flood. It was not a tall column, crowned with mimic flames, visible from afar; our thank-offering took a very practical shape. It was a breakwater, a barrier against a repetition of the grievous visitation. The Christian Vernacular Education Society was our memorial at once of trial and deliverance, and owed its existence chiefly to the efforts of a noble civilian who, occupying a very important and dangerous position during the Mutiny, had kept at his post and weathered the storm.

The object of the society is to provide India with pure literature, and to train native teachers imbued with Scripture knowledge. Never was the society more needed than now, when Government is educating tens of thousands of youths without the Bible, many, alas, to become infidels as regards religion, and disloyal as regards their Queen. Let me not be mistaken. There is much reverence for England and our Sovereign in India, perhaps especially among the humber classes; but our seditious speakers and venomous writers are the highly educated youths whom we have supplied with weapons against ourselves.

As one who has devoted her life to working among the natives of the Punjab, I can testify to the value, I had almost said the necessity, of our memorial breakwater. Clouds are gathering very darkly in the East; we have rumours of war like the first mutterings of a storm; perhaps before this paper can reach England the storm will have burst. We need a brave, true band of native Christians to stand by us in the hour of peril; we have it, but it is small.

And what of the breakwater which for many years has done such good service? It is almost falling to pieces for want of repair, for want of some of the funds which are freely lavished on amusement, luxury, or war. There is nothing to please the taste or amuse the fancy in a memorial which is only useful. What are printing presses weighed against cannon?

Yet I cannot but earnestly plead for the Christian Vernacular Education Society. It would be worse than an evil omen if at such a time as this the thanks-offering of England for an Indian deliverance were left to crumble. Let every one who has served in India or has yet a relative there send a contribution, from the wealthy retired civilian who can lay, as it were, a massive block, to the soldier's wife who can bring but her pebble. Help us who are bearing here the burden and heat of the day, help us who may have before long to stem the flood. It is easier to give money than blood; easier, far easier to repair a breakwater than to roll back the waves when they are rushing over the land.

C. M. TUCKER (A. L. O. E.), Honorary Missionary, Christian Vernacular Education Society.
Batala, Punjab.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

THE *Times* publishes the first of a series of articles on the Russian Army by Stepniak. In the first article it is attempted to show that the Russian Army contains many elements of weakness, and that one cause of weakness is the malversation of the officers. "A colossus with feet of clay," is the current phrase which best describes the great Power of the North. If the military strength of the Czars were in proportion to the number of their subjects, they might dispose as they pleased of the balance of European power, and Russian liberty would be a vain dream. But fortunately it is not so. With a population two-and-a-half times greater than that of the German Empire, Russia's effective military strength is decidedly inferior to that of her Teutonic neighbours, and, relatively to her size, may be regarded as almost insignificant. Of this comparative weakness no better proof could be adduced than that which is afforded by the last Turkish war. Even the enemies of the Russian Government, those who were most sceptical as to the boasted efficiency of its armies, did not expect to see its armies held in check, beaten, and reduced to impotence by an enemy so weak and demoralized as Turkey. And when at last, after a series of defeats, Russia at length succeeded in overcoming the Ottoman resistance, it was only by dint of numbers that she was compelled to stop in mid-career, and lost the greater part of the fruit of her sacrifices and victories—just as happened under the First Napoleon when he had to retire from Moscow and in the very same region. The cause of this weakness is a matter of common knowledge—at any rate in Russia. It arises, first of all, from the fact that the enormous wealth imperial finances allows of only a fraction of the nominal military strength of the country. In the war of 1871 Germany mustered seven times as many soldiers as Russia, and in the war with Turkey the Russian Government sent into the field no more than 400,000 men, about a third of the paper strength of the active army. And these were those whom, with the greatest reliance on their courage, Russia could bring to the front. The sums so enormous that if they be at all prolonged the national exchequer becomes absolutely incapable of providing for the manifold wants of the Government in time.

Yet, be that as it may, a force of 400,000 men should have amply sufficed to crush a Power like Turkey, always provided that the force had been efficiently and honestly handled. But such was not and had not found in the contractors and commissariat of the Russian army their most puissant allies. Bad clothing and worse food and the sickness thence resulting made greater ravages in the ranks of the Russian army than the bullets of the enemy; and this state of things has prevailed without exception in every campaign in which the country has been so unfortunate as to engage.

The following anecdote is familiar with Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea," will remember, in the chapter on the war of 1820, the author's graphic description of the diminution in the strength of the Russian army from the moment of its entry into the interior of the country to the theatre of war. He represents it by a symbol, a fallen cone, the base of which occupies the central provinces, while the attenuated point of the cone is the Bosphorus impregnable to torpedo defences, and they evidently do not relish the idea that an officer who was at the head of the Turkish torpedo service during the last war should still have the opportunity of keeping them out of the Straits, in the same manner as they were then prevented from entering the Danube—for they are generally credited with the intention of some day making a "rush" for the Bosphorus.

FRANK BUCKLAND.

A "LIFE of Frank Buckland" has been written by Mr. George C. Bompas, his brother-in-law, and published by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Company. In a review of the book, the *Times* says:—The volume is full of instruction and varied entertainment for all who sympathize in Buckland's favourite pursuits; but the interest of the life of the naturalist as a man is so piquant and original as rather to spoil us for what is to follow. We can recall no equally striking example of the precocious bent of irrepressible instincts. Frank Buckland, who was born in 1826, inherited these tastes of his both from father and mother; for Dean Buckland did not confine his physical researches to the department of geology. Like his son, he loved to collect curious living creatures about him; he gave the boy tortoises and other animal oddities as the most acceptable of gifts, and—though possibly the trait may provoke the ire of humanitarians—he promised his son on one occasion that if he did well at school he should have the pleasure of decapitating some pet ducks when he came home for the next holidays. We are told, and told to our amazement, that when the clever child was little more than two years old "he would have gone through all the natural history books in the Radcliffe-Library without making one error in miscalling a parrot, a duck, a kingfisher, an owl, or a vulture." At the age of three he was always asking questions, and would never leave one subject for another till the first had been thoroughly cleared up to his satisfaction. Indeed, the anecdotes as to his precocity read like marvels from the legends of the Saints. When in his fourth year, a clergyman travelled from Devonshire to Oxford to bring Dr. Buckland some "very curious fossils." "When he produced his treasures, Dr. Buckland called his son, who was playing in the room—'Frankie, what are these?' 'They are the vertebræ of an ichthyosaurus,' lisped the child, who could not yet speak plainly. The dumbfounded clergyman returned home crestfallen." Like the rest of his family, he was nursed in friendly familiarity with strange pets, which had broken his sisters into submitting subsequently to have his live snakes wreathed round their necks and wrists by way of necklaces and bracelets. In their residence at Christ Church, for Dr. Buckland was Canon of the Cathedral, there were cages of frogs and snakes and similar unclean creatures in the dining room, guinea pigs were running loose over the dining table, while the stable yard and great wood-house were tenanted by all manner of animals which keepers call "vermin," forming a more or less happy family in association with the dogs, the cats, and the chickens.

Sent to school at Winchester at the age of 12, his individuality immediately asserted itself, even as one of the smallest of the boys. He took his share of the "tunding" and other traditional forms of bullying with a pluck and good nature which went far towards disarming school tyranny. But it was soon discovered besides that the eccentric little fellow had practical talents of no ordinary value. Turning his knowledge of earth-stopping in fox hunting to account, for one of his uncles was master of a pack of hounds, there was no one like Buckland for tracking field mice in their burrows. He could not only catch the game, but he turned his attention to cooking it, and roast field mice, eaten *à la sauce* of the sea air on the Hampshire Downs, was soon a popular *plat*. Then he came to be regarded with mingled regard and apprehension by the old waterman who mounted guard over the river. For no one could snare a trout like little Buckland, and the watcher knew that the bright-eyed boy had always a noose up his sleeve. Writing his reminiscences of those days with the enthusiasm of a connoisseur, he says, "the wires I used were the finest pianoforte wires, and there is great art in making the noose and passing it over the trout's head." But, in fact, Master Buckland was one of those exceedingly bad boys who often prove a credit to their parents and their upbringing in afterlife, but who are apt to be held up as "warnings" in twopenny tractlets if they chance to die young. He hunted rats, turned down in a high-walled yard, sticks or stones being forbidden to "the hounds," who were boys. He trapped the rooks from Winchester Close in cones of brown paper, baited with cheese and smeared with birdlime. He confesses to a partiality for wiring cats. At the same time, had he been put on his defence, he might have vindicated his sports by pleading that they were carried on in the interests of science. We cannot help fancying that he must have been the veritable prototype of Martin, "the Old Madman," in "Tom Brown's School Days." He must often have been an intolerable nuisance to the companions in his dormitory, and nothing but his popularity could have pulled him through. Latterly, after a series of explosions and compromises, he became a celebrity they were proud of, as the anatomical museum at the head of his bed was one of the recognized show-places of the school. He skinned his slaughtered cats, carrying the remains away for leisurely dissection, and concealing them in a box beneath his bed. He would bury away other beasts till the flesh fell from the bones, and it became comparatively "easy to articulate the skeletons." His enthusiasm even sent him to haunt the anatomical hospitals, whence "gruesome fragments of humanity were conveyed secretly home, and as secretly dissected." He came to scrutinize his schoolfellows with a professional eye. One R——, with a dolicephalous head, used to relate with a slight shiver that he had overheard Buckland muttering to himself "What wouldn't I give for that fellow's skull?" That reminds us of the grim resolution with which, amid foul stenches and cadaverous surroundings, he pursued his successful search for Dr. Hunter's coffin in the charnel vaults beneath St. Martin's Church. It is pleasanter to turn to the brighter side of the picture, when, like the "Old Madman" of Ruzby, he would head a little party on natural history ramble through the fields. "It was a rare treat," writes one of his schoolfellows, "to walk with him in the beautiful water-meadows of the Itchen, into which, on summer evenings, the bounds of school imprisonment were extended. He knew every bird in the hedges, every snake, shrew, or water-rat in the banks, every eel or cray fish in the pleasant streams."

Going to Oxford, and finding himself back as a undergraduate in his old haunts of Christ Church, he seems to have used and abused his special privileges as son of the distinguished Canon Buckland. His rooms were swarming with snakes, adders, marmots, squirrels, and such "small deer;" but, besides these, he kept his tame eagle in the Quad, with his monkey Jacko and his bear Tiglath Pileser. On one occasion the marmots having made their escape, had to be cleared out of the Chapter House before a meeting of the Chapter; and more than once it occurred to the eagle to attend Divine service in the chapel. At breakfast Buckland happened to give chase to become the celebration of a great event. For the marmots, who had been hibernating in the cellar had "thawed" that very morning. There was great excitement. The undergraduates ran about the table as entitled to the honours of the day, though there were other beasts and reptiles in the room too, which in later life would have made breakfasting difficult."

Having decided for the profession of a doctor, he left Oxford for Giessen to study chemistry under Liebig. Except that he worked indefatigably, as was his habit, there is little to be said of his sojourn there; but then, as always we are entertained by the grotesquely incongruous experiences of his which he recalled himself with infinite gusto. When he was first coming home from Giessen he was importing a choice assortment of tree-frogs, collected with extreme difficulty and labour. They were enclosed in a wide-necked bottle, which was stowed away in the pocket of the diligence. With the first bright beams of daybreak, the intelligent animal struck simultaneously into the shrill chorus or their morning song. All the slumbering Germans awoke in fury; and Buckland, who found that shaking the bottle silenced the songsters was compelled to keep awake himself that he might be ready to charm them into silence. The second time, though he recollected the former misadventure, he thought himself safe. He had merely brought a bottle full of red slugs, and assumed that he had nothing to fear from their melody. Awaking with an easy mind, he glanced at the bald-headed gentleman opposite, when, to his horror, he saw a red slug slowly crawling luxuriously across the shining cranium. It was clear that the cork of the bottle had come out, and for once Buckland's *aplomb* failed him. He got out of the *diligence* in a hurry, preferring not to assist at the elucidation of the phenomenon. He had come back to study surgery at St. George's Hospital; and as his father was at that time Dean of Westminster and in residence at the Deanery he had the advantage of being introduced to the most distinguished society. He talks of German University education to Prince Albert; he discusses chloroform—then newly discovered—with the Duke of Wellington; he entertains Sir Edwin Landseer when the great painter came to pay his respects to the monkey and the eagle. Full of the new anæsthetic, on the occasion of a great luncheon party he treats the eagle to cakes, and the gold fish with doses of chloroform. There is a droll account of one of these successful experiments, which must have been more amusing to the spectators than to the victims:—

"The eagle was sent to sleep, and could be lifted up by his feet like a dead bird; or when half-asleep was walked round the room by two persons holding him by his wings. One day the eagle was slowly recovering from the stupor and walking unsteadily upon the floor when Jacko was brought in to take his turn. He came in with a suspicious and melancholy expression, expecting that something was going to take place; but when he saw he intoxicated conditions of his old enemy the eagle he jumped out of his master's arms in a paroxysm of delight, and made the eagle by the tail paid off old scores by dragging him about the room in a most indicrous and undignified manner. . . . Jacko chattered pitifully, however, when his turn came, and then he succumbed."

In the summer of 1884 he was gazetted Assistant Surgeon to the 2d Life Guards, and so far as his time was taken up by his professional duties we cannot help feeling that his powers were wasted. But his passion for natural history in all its branches had got the better of his medical enthusiasm, and even within the barrack yard he turned special opportunities to account. He was once casting and modelling from a dead mare which lay partially dissected behind the stables. "Where is the surgeon-major?" demanded the Colonel of the sentry on duty. "Inside the charger, your honour," was ready answer. His eccentric habits and promiscuous hospitality sometimes disturbed the decorum of the service. On Sunday at church parade there was a general shout of laughter when the surgeon was seen escorting across the square a giant and a dwarf he had been entertaining at breakfast. For foreign celebrities were always welcome to him, whether savage New Zealanders or tame Zulus, hairy ladies or two-headed Nightingales. But although we are necessarily attracted by what is most amusing in the biography, we should give a very false idea of Buckland were we to dwell unduly on these eccentricities. They were simply the signs and tokens of the indefatigable energy with which he educated himself for important scientific objects. Happily gifted both as a writer and lecturer, knowing well how to blend instruction with amusement, no man did more to awaken public interest in the matters he took under his especial charge. In the spring of 1861 he first betook himself to fish-culture—"in a few days there were lots of men in my rooms looking at the fish hatching;" he was immediately placed on the Council of the British Fisheries Preservation Society. Thenceforth, and thanks in great measure to his successive connexion with the *Field* and with *Land and Water*, for which he acted as natural history editor, he kept himself, his experiments, and his researches constantly before the public. Light-hearted and playful in manner as he always was, he never the less took his mission in life very seriously. He writes in his private note-book in 1865:—

"I really cannot help thinking that the Almighty God has given me great powers both of thought and of expressing those thoughts. Thanks to him; but I must cultivate my mind by diligent study, careful reflection in private, and intense and quick observation of facts out of doors, combined with quick appreciation of the ideas of others: in fact, strive to become a master-mind, and thus influence others of weaker minds, whose shortcomings I must forgive."

When he had been appointed Inspector of Fisheries, in the beginning of the following year, his dearest ambition was realized. On reading the note announcing the news, he says, "I felt a most peculiar feeling, not joy, not grief, but a pleasurable stunning sensation, if there can be such a thing. The first thing I did was to utter a prayer of thanksgiving to Him who really appointed me, and who has thus placed me in a position to look after and care for His wonderful works. May He give me strength to do my duty in my new calling."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Kingdom, 1,413 tons, Captain H. M. Roberts, sailed yesterday for Havre via Canal with a general cargo.

THE ship Seera Morino, 1,385 tons, Captain A. McMaster, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (21st March), with a cargo of 2,622 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
17	Seera Morina	McMaster...	Liverpool, March 21.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
17	Kingdom (s)	Roberts.....	Havre.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer City of Carthage for Liverpool.
" Darlintson for Rangoon.
" Commilla for the Persian Gulf.
" Columbean for the Jeddah.
" Northern for Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June. 12 Hydaspes (s).....Scrivener ..London, May 6.
Cy. of Manchester (s).Macdonald...Liverpool, May 6.
El Capitan .....Jesewall .....New York, Feb. 12
13 Ethiopia (s) .....Guy .....Singapore, May 26
Catania (s) .....Koch .....Singapore, June 6.
Mahratta (s) .....Cook .....Rangoon, June 6.

DEPARTURES.

June 12.—Steamers Rowa, Busheer and Australia. Ships Dunskeig and City of Philadelphia. Bark Umvoti.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June. 14 Clan Macintosh (s)... ..... Calcutta.
Rewa (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

June. 14 Nurjahan (s) .... Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

California s—5 packages medicine and 2 bales printing papers and corks, Rogers and Co; 100 kegs bicarbonate soda, N Mooljee and Co; 22 packages glassware, O Jumail; 50 cases pale ale, Finlay Muir, and Co.

City of Carthage s—19 bales printing and 84 bales writing papers, S A S Dawood; 8 bales printing papers, B Shapoorji.

FROM LONDON.

Ludiana s—5 cases confectionery, M Nuzmoodin; 6 cases glassware, A K Hassenally; 10 bales printing paper, M A M Shurafally.

Roma s—1,503 slabs copper, P Nugindas; 5 cases oil-manatores and 21 cases matches, E Samsoodin; 18 crates empty bottles, King King and Co; 2 cases sulphate of quinine and 6 cases aniline dye, R Veerji; 4 cases butter, Volkart Brothers; 125 drums boiled linseed oil and 16 casks paint of sorts, E Esoobjee; 5 cases glassware, A Tayebally; 3 bales corks, B J Buzay and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—10 bales paper, B Saiba.

Ravena s—6 cases confectionery, E A Hoosein Attaree; 25 cases port wine, P Eduljee.

Nizam s—7 cases stationery, Gordon; 11 cases stationery, Thacker and Co.

Sunbeam s—2 bales wall paper, A C Tayebally.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Nizam s—1 case silver watch, P Ruttonjee.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—1 cask claret, C H Jahier.

FROM TRIESTE.

Berenice s—4 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

California s—9 packages caustic soda, P Dossabhoy; 100 drums boiled and 40 drums raw linseed oil; T Farzoobhoy; 300 kegs rose nails, N Chandabhoy; 250 boxes bar soap, A Shaikadam; 75 bales twist, J Fleming and Co.

Clan Graham s—2 cases biscuits, J Jeewanjee and Co.

City of Carthage s—47 barrels alum, Dyeing and Manufacturing Co; 8 bags corks and 20 casks disinfecting powder, Rogers and Co; 430 kegs paint of sorts, D Farzoollabhoy; 75 packages empty soda and lemonade bottles, S Mahomed Fazell; 50 cases slates, A S Dawood; 41 kegs iron rods, J Canjee; 70 kegs medicine, other sorts, Owen and Okell; 200 boxes bar soap, E Hajee Allarukhia; 100 kegs nails, A H M Peerbhoy.

FROM KURRACHEE.

Roma s—102 borsa cotton and 16 borsa wool, N Nugoomall 31 borsa cotton, R Ramchund; 100 packages cotton, S Gullamjee; 51 packages cotton, J Suckamund; 78 packages cotton, J Chillaram; 42 bales cotton, H S Hajee Soomar.

FROM BUSHIRE.

Calder s—23 bales cotton, M Nassroola; 12 bales cotton, H S Ally Skooshary.

FROM BUNDER ABBAS.

Calder s—33 packages cotton, 10 packages wool and 11 dubbas ghee, H K Rutonsey.

FROM BUSSORAH.

Calder s—213 cases ghee, L Khipall.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bretton Hall s—800 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 64 bales cotton, J Saynall; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore; 67 bales cotton, F Peraz and Co; 22 bales cotton, M Annanjee; 800 cwts wheat, P Tokersee; 250 cwts wheat, Cowasjee Dinshaw; 52 cwts coir yarn, M Moolljee; 4,000

CLARETS.

WE beg to invite attention to a careful selection of bottled CLARETS at prices ranging from Rs. 9 to Rs. 28 per dozen bottles ; and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 16 per doz. Pints. The Assortment consists of great diversity of character, and being all particularly adapted to the requirements of the Indian Market, it will be apparent to Purchasers, that it affords both Connoisseurs and General Consumers an opportunity of making Selections suitable to their respective requirements.

Per Dozen Bottles. Rs.	a.			Per Dozen Pints. Rs.	a.
9	0	Petit Medoc.	...Good useful household Wine	... 5	0
9	8	Medoc Superior.	...Soft and Excellent value	... 5	8
10	0	St. Julien	Light Breakfast Wines (recommended).	... 6	0
12	0	St. Estephe		... 7	0
12	8	St. Emmillion		... 7	8
13	0	Chateau de France	Favorite	... 7	8
15	0	Margaut	Breakfast Wines.	... 8	8
16	0	Haut Canon	(strongly recommended).	... 9	0
17	0	Mouton Rothschild.	...Soft and Fully matured	9	8
20	0	Chateau Leoville	Magnificent Bouquet.	11	0
23	0	Chateau Lafitte	(strongly recommended) Rich after Dinner Wines...	12	8
26	0	Chateau La Rose	Light and soft with	14	0
28	0	Chateau Margaux	Beautiful Aroma.	16	0

BARTON AND COMPANY, LD.,

WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE BORDEAUX.

"HOW OFTEN have I wished that the patients coming from a Dispensary or Hospital Room could have a bottle of such Wine, instead of the filthy mixtures, contaminated with methylated spirit which the infernal ingenuity of wholesale chemists supply at low rates."—*Vide the Author.*

Net Cash Rs. **10-0**— doz. bottles. Rs. **12-0**—2 doz. ½ bottles.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS

A FEW SECOND-HAND ONES,

FOR SALE OR HIRE

At advantageous prices with a view of making room for new goods shortly expected.

The above INSTRUMENTS have all been put in perfect order by our Pianoforte Foreman and are offered at the following prices: —

PIANOFORTES at Rs. 175, 225, 275, 300, 375, 400, and 450.

HARMONIUMS at Rs. 90, 140, 180, 210, to Rs. 360. The latter has 22 stops and two keyboards and is admirably suited for the Church. Also on the hire purchase-system.

AT

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO THE CLOCK-TOWER.

SOLE AGENTS: MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SCOURGE OF THE UNIVERSE!

☞ CHOLERA ☜

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY THE USE OF

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS.

Now that the frightful ravages of cholera is the subject of controversy among our eminent Medical and Sanitary authorities, it behoves us to look to ourselves, and to seek the knowledge of a faithful reliable medicine, which, while being thoroughly efficacious, will also come within the reach of the means of everyone.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS ! ! !

Have obtained a reputation which, if it was more generally known, would prove an eminent blessing to thousands of sufferers. The present holder has obtained the sole proprietary right from Mr. Cotter, and the cause of humanity demands, undeniably, that the public should be made fully cognizant of a remedy so easy of access.

COTTER'S CHOLERA PILLS

Surpass any other medicine in the world for efficacy of properties, and several have derived great material benefit from a medicine which has only to be tried to recommend itself, even to sceptics in matters medicinal. In every fact, Cotter's Pills are miraculous in their effects, and will eventually prove their many advantages in the face of any other choleraic preventive.

Note the price for a certain cure for the Scourge of the Universe. ☞ RS. 2. ☜ Note the price for a certain cure for the Scourge of the Universe.

The Proprietor strongly recommends strict attention to the directions which accompany each bottle, and NO Water, Wine, Spirits, or Liquid of any kind whatever, should be given, except the fusion prescribed.

AGENTS { JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi. MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa. EDULJI & Co., Lucknow. J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad. DINSHAW & Co., Meerut. JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay. BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, opposite the Mint, Bombay.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs,&c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

Secretaries and Managers.

Works and Offices—Mazagon.

GLENLIVET WHISKY

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—

"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that "GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

NOW READY.

SECOND EDITION OF THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR JUNE,

CONTAINS

THE NEW TIME TABLE OF THE

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

WHICH COMES INTO FORCE FROM THE 15TH INSTANT,

AND

TIME TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR May 1885.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dâk.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tanga Dâks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Foreign Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Cooria, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Chilian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Aimere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieseral.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Eastern Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Archor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagine Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bassorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*vid* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Arrungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secund erabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Panjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahou (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggry Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
Scale of PALANQUIN FARES.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.	MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co., and Gran Bros.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co	LONDON	G Street, 30 Cornhill ; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludate Circus E. C., Proctor & Co., 128, Oxford-street.
CEYLON	Railway Station.		
AGRA	Eduljee Pestonjee Dossal		
DELHI	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.		
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.		

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

I LIVED at the Great Western Hotel with my family for six weeks, and we were very comfortable. The rooms are clean, the food is good, and the Proprietor and his Manager are most civil and obliging. E. SIMPSON BYRNE, Deputy Comptroller-General.

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support. R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon A. M. D.

Mrs. Phillips, child, and self, stayed at the Great Western Hotel for two days; were very well satisfied. Found the Manager and every one connected with the Hotel very obliging. H. L. W. PHILLIPS, Major, Suffolk Regiment.

Comfortable and well-managed Hotel. R. MACDONALD CHAMBERS, Colonel, 25th Regiment N. I.

Having had a great experience of Bombay Hotels for nearly 30 years I have much pleasure in saying that this is by far the best I have ever stayed at. M. YONGE, Lieut.-Colonel, Retired List.

I fully endorse the above testimonial by Colonel Hughes. The Hotel is by far the best that I have ever stayed at in Bombay, and the attendance is particularly good. R. M. DANE, B.C.S.

I stopped with my wife at the Great Western Hotel, and found everything very comfortable. The Manager was most obliging. C. WEBSTER, Lieut-Colonel, Lanc. Fusiliers.

I have been well satisfied with everything during my stay at the Great Western Hotel, Bombay. ROBERT DOUGLAS, of Kircaldy, Scotland.

FOR SALE,—CHAMPAGNES.

WACHTER & CO.'S "Royal Charter."

MOET & CHANDON'S Extra Superior.

PERINET & FILS' "Cuvee Reservee"

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S "Dry Monopole."

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S 1880." Excelsior."

Apply to

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BOMBAY.

HOCK AND MOSELLE.

THE Wines of Germany are more astringent in character than are all other Wines, and in hot weather very refreshing.

Sparkling Nonpareil Hock.....Rs. 43

Do. Muscatel Moselle .....Rs. 32

Still Hock. Liebfraumilch .....Rs. 33-12

Do. Laubenheimer.....Rs. 19-4

MARSALA.

Virgin Wine, the finest .....Rs. 16-12 per doz.

Sicily being Volcanic its soil abounds with sulphur, the vines are impregnated with this powerful medicinal agent; hence the Wine possesses remarkable blood-purifying properties ree from acid, and most pleasant.

MADEIRA.

Black Capsule .....Rs. 37-12 per doz

Red ..... ,, 32-8 ,, ,,

Blue ..... ,, 24-0 ,, ,,

In 1852 a disease—the Oidium—destroyed nearly all the vines and prices became prohibitory, but recent immunity from this scourge has allowed stocks to accumulate, and low prices are now current for this excellent Wine.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

"THE PIANOS FOR INDIA"

The experience of nearly thirty years proves that

S. ROSE AND CO'S

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO

is, par excellence, the best suited for the climate of India.

WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO. { "This piano was awarded a first-class certificate and medal of the Calcutta Exhibition." } WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO.

S. ROSE & Co., have supplied many hundreds of their noted Sympathetic Grand Square Pianofortes to residents in all parts of India. No one instance has occurred of a "Sympathetic" having given way ; of course the action and mechanism will wear ; but S. ROSE & Co., have seen "Sympathetics" which, after twenty years' use, have, after the entire action has been renewed, been as rich and beautiful in tone as when quite new.

All parts of the instrument have been studiously cared for in the manufacture ; the external case being of solid mahogany, with ornamental fret work at the openings. In regard to tone and touch it is a first-rate instrument.

The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The term has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of a most doubtful quality, and which are not entitled to the name ; but are merely inferior imitations.

Cash price, in solid Mahogany Case ... ... Rs 850

,, ,, in solid Ebonized ,, ... ,, 900

S. ROSE & Co., have adopted the "One-Year Purchase-System" for the sale of their sympathetic' Grand Square Pianofortes ;—full particulars on application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.,

ARMY TAILORS,

5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—

JOHN MORGAN & Co.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gandy and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to use the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee

MAURICE GANDY

130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

CHRONOGRAPHS & RACING WATCHES

MANUFACTURED BY

POONA, 1, East-street. } **MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.** { BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade-road

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in acquainting their numerous Constituents that the Chronographs and Racing Watches enumerated here below are in every respect RELIABLE, DURABLE, and THE MOST PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE:—

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.

In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

	Rs	a.
The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash	125	0
The same works in crystal case. Net cash	110	0
A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to...	750	0
Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and	95	0
We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.	Repair	

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS. &c.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

MOËT & CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. Rs. 58.

PER DOZEN. CASH. Rs. 55.

AND

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. Rs. 52.

PER DOZEN. CASH. Rs. 49.8.

The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

The attention of ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS is called to

THE CATALOGUE OF MESSRS. STEVEN BROS. & CO.,

35 & 36, Upper Thames Street, London. Works: McDOWALL, STEVEN & Co., Milton Iron Works, Glasgow. Foundries cover 12 acres, and employ over 1,000 men. Established over 50 years. Have the capacity for turning out about 20,000 tons per annum.

CONTRACTORS to Her Majesty's War, Indian and Admiralty Departments, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Corporation of London, Metropolitan Board of Works, Asylums, and Indian Departments, the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Corporation of MANUFACTURERS of Balusters, Admiralty, London School Board, and principal railway companies.

Porches, Covered Ways and Arcades, Newel Bars, plain and enamelled Baths, Bakers' Ovens, Band Stands, Balconies and Desk and Seat Standards, Columns, Cattle, Pig, and Poultry Troughs, Drinking Fountains, Rollers, Hot-Water Pipes, Cradles, plain and ornamental Columns, Cattle, Pig, and Poultry Troughs, Drinking Fountains, Orders and Dry Closets, Bins and Sink Traps, Furnace Fronts, Bars, Pans and Fittings, Garden Chairs, Tables and and Crestings, Boilers and Connections, Kitchen Ranges, Lavatories and Sinks, Lamp-Posts and Brackets, Rockets and Sockets, Panels and Gratings, Hot-Water Valves, Railings and Gates, Rainwater Pipes and Gutters, Risings Original and Straight Stairs, Shop Fronts and Carriage Awnings, Stoves, Stable and Cow-House Fittings, Range Pipes, Tomb Railings and Chains, Verandahs and Conservatories, Window Guards and Standards.

DESIGNS FURNISHED FOR MONUMENTAL, HERALDIC, AND ARTISTIC IRONWORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Large Show Rooms in London and Glasgow for Buyers.

Messrs. Steven Bros. & Co. will be happy to arrange for the placing of their Catalogue with Merchants or professional men, upon receipt of a satisfactory home reference as to the applicant's business qualification for same. This condition is necessary as the production of the Catalogue has cost an immense sum.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. London.

THE

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN

IS

"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."

The Wear of every Yard is Guaranteed
By the Manufacturer, and every yard
of genuine bears the name
"LOUIS."

The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN. FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS & UPHOLSTERY THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS."

DEPOTS IN ENGLAND:—
LONDON: 2, CAREY LANE, E.C. MANCHESTER: 15, MAJOR STREET.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE

CURES: FEVERS, Paroxysmal, Continued & Dengue; RHEUMATISM, SUNSTROKE, WINDSTROKE, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA.

CURES: AGUE, Ardent and Dengue FEVERS, CRAMP, COLIC, SNAKE BITES, GOUT, NEURALGIA, & PRICKLY HEAT.

Sold everywhere in Bottles at 12 Annas; Rs. 1/8, Rs. 2/8, Rs. 6, & Rs. 10.

Full particulars as to use, &c., are published in this and the other leading Indian Papers on the 1st of every month.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR ALL INDIA AND THE ASIATIC EMPIRE,
F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),
For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.

Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.

NUBIAN METAL POLISH Produces without labour an instantaneous polish on Brass, Copper, Britannia Metal, and Harness Accoutrements, &c. Application simple, effect lasting.

NUBIAN JAPAN BLACKING In stone bottles. For daily household use. Gives a brilliant polish.

NUBIAN PLATE POWDER, for Silver ware. NUBIAN HARNESS OIL & POLISH COMBINED, in stone bottles. NUBIAN PET BOOT POLISH, for Ladies' use only. Our goods obtainable everywhere.

THE NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.

COD LIVER OIL
PETER MOLLER'S

PETER MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil cannot be excelled or even equalled! This is evidenced by the continual awards (NINETEEN) whenever and wherever it is exhibited in competition with the best samples of other makers. The latest proof of this assertion was given at the **International Fisheries Exhibition, LONDON, 1883,** where some **Fifty Exhibitors** were represented, and fine specimens of Oil, from all parts of the world, shewn: but to PETER MOLLER alone was reserved the honour of the award of

TWO GOLD MEDALS.

One for the *exceedingly fine quality* of the Oil, and the other for the Process invented by him some thirty years since, and now generally adopted—but by which without the skill and experience he has acquired, being continually exercised, the *quality* of the Oil cannot be maintained, although the *appearance* may.

PETER MOLLER'S IS THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL
for which the International Jury at the Fisheries Exhibition,
AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

By his process the Oil is perfected in one operation. No after manipulations can restore those invaluable qualities which are lost by incautious or careless treatment: any such attempts must tend only to further deteriorate the therapeutic value of the Oil, and can alone be directed to masking a flavour which never should have existed.

The marked characterics of PETER MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil are:—
Absolute Purity, Pristine Freshness, Easy Digestibility, Certain Efficacy, Combined with a *very slight*, but agreeable flavour. In Capsuled Bottles only.

Of Chemists, Grocers, &c. MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK And Stores & Godowns Everywhere. 4/84

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL.
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to detain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

BOMBAY.—AGENTS TREACHER & Co.

NOTICES.

THE ONLY GENUINE
DEPURATIVE
IODURATED
COMFITS
OF DR. GIBERT

Member of the Collége of Medicine and Physician-in-chief at the Hôpital Saint-Louis

ARE A SAFE AND RADICAL CURE FOR
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
SKIN DISEASES OF THE MOST OBSTINATE KIND,
HERPES OR TETTERS,
SCROFULA, ULCERS AND VITIATED BLOOD,
also the various symptoms produced by other diseases of long standing or recent infection and which may have resisted all other treatment.

These COMFITS contain exactly all the active principles of Dr. GIBERT'S only genuine Depurative Iodurated Syrup. By reason of their small volume they are of an extremely easy and agreeable use. They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes. Constitute the best, the most efficacious and the most economical of known depuratives.

Beware of imitations and see that you get on the *enveloppe*, printed in blue, the stamp of the French Government and the following signatures in red ink:

Gibert *Boutigny d'Evreux*

DESLAURIERS (late BOUTIGNY), 31, rue de Cléry, Paris.
AND AT ALL GOOD CHEMISTS' IN THE WORLD.
General Depôt for *BRITISH INDIA* at *Messrs. E. Plomer et Co's Chemists, Cowbermere House, Simla and Lahore (Punjab)*

THE GREAT REMEDY

For HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLOOD. "It

"SAVED MY LIFE"

"for the Fever had obtained a strong hold on me. In a few days I was quite well."—Extract from letter of G. Fitzgerald, Esq., Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* in Albania, referring to

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.

In praise of which the Testimony of Drs. Morgan, Turley, Stevens, Carr Jackson, and other eminent medical gentlemen, has been unqualified, as to its possession of most important elements calculated to restore and maintain Health with perfect vigour of Body and Mind.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers in Bottles, at various prices.

H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following:—

North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
" January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully

"JOHN WILLIAMS.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., 224, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.